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Baroda Administration Report 1919-20



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BARODA, 1st *May* 1921.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the year 1919-20.

The year proved to be one of unusual financial prosperity. The rains were propitious and there was a record collection of State Revenues; no less than Rs. 2,43,64,279 being credited under the several income heads.

Scarcity conditions, however, which the Great European War has left behind as an onerous legacy, continued unabated. The same causes which have retarded progress in our Works, Buildings, and Railways have also greatly added to the cost of living and there has been an appreciable unrest in the ranks of the salaried classes owing to the difficulty, with their present pay, to hold on in the struggle for life. Our expenditure on establishments, in the form of scarcity allowances, rose from Rs. 6,78,284 in the preceding year to Rs. 10,38,869; and yet notwithstanding this additional burden of over a million on the State Exchequer, the number of vacancies in the State Army and the Police Force, as well as in the ranks of clerks, has been steadily growing. The Regular Army has been short by over 800 men and vacancies in the Police have risen from 667 to 721 during the year.

The problem of maintaining peace and order is accordingly becoming difficult; for along with this diminishing strength in the arm of the Law the tendency towards violent crime has been unfortunately on the increase on account of agrarian troubles and also owing to political unrest over the border in the adjoining Kaira District.

This is the fifth annual Administration Report which I have the privilege of submitting to Your Highness; and it gives an opportunity of a quinquennial stock-taking of the progress achieved by the State during this period. Financially the position of the State has become very sound. The value of the total assets, including the cash balances, has risen from 55 millions to over 68 millions at the close of the year under review.

With Your Highness' well-known zeal for extending Railway communications the Department of Railways naturally shows creditable progress; for, whereas, we had 486 miles of open line in 1915, we have now 565 miles thrown open to traffic and another length of 58 miles already completed, but awaiting arrival of locomotives from England, before they can be made available for public service. We have not yet been able to replace the Engines and replenish the rolling stock which we sent to the British Government for service over-seas in Mesopotamia and delivery of British plant and machinery has been precarious owing to the labour upheaval and the War weariness in England.

In the Department of Education our work for the past few years has been more intensive than extensive as could be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of School Children.	Number of Trained Teachers.	Expenditure.
				Rs.
1915	2,719	249,026	1,884	20,89,396
1919	2,862	202,034	2,698	21,06,902
1920	2,873	179,339	3,095	23,40,268

The number of educational institutions has gone on increasing, so also the total expenditure on Education, which has always averaged about ten per cent. of the State income. Education has always been recognised by Your Highness as the backbone of the country's progress, both material and moral ; and there has been no stinting of funds. The progress achieved in the important work of training school masters is also remarkable. The number of Trained teachers at the date of this Report is 3,545 and has thus doubled during this quinquennium. It is only by supply of trained and efficient teachers that we can ensure the success of compulsory education and our intensive work for improving the quality of teachers has not been without good results.

At the same time the fall in the number of school children under instruction calls for some remark. The havoc wrought by the destructive plague in 1917 and 1918, as well as by the Influenza pandemic in 1918 and 1919, has been sadly reflected in the above result. Add to this the unfavourable seasons of 1915 and 1918, when cultivators suffered from drought and distress, and it will not be difficult to understand the considerations of prudence which disuaded us from a stringent enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act. Temporary relaxations of any obligation, however, have a tendency to drag on even when the necessity has ceased ; and the attention of the local authorities has been drawn to the desirability of discouraging any undue exhibition of sympathy with the imaginary difficulties of the labouring classes.

The scourge of plague and influenza, however, left behind one good result in their fatal trail. The sanitary conscience of the public was aroused and people began to appreciate the virtues of medical treatment, both preventive and curative. People living in villages are now clamouring for medical aid,

and under Your Highness' humane and generous policy a system of rural medical relief has been inaugurated, under which every village will be gradually brought within a radius of five miles from small village dispensaries opened at convenient centres. To the six village dispensaries mentioned in this Report we have added another six—at Ananwal (Mahuwa), Shevani (Kamrej), Mehelav (Petlad), Jarod (Waghodia), Vasai (Vijapur) and Kungher (Pattan) up to now; and donations have been promised for new dispensaries at Dharmaj (Petlad), Dhinoj (Chanasma) and Unava (Sidhpur). A third class dispensary has also been started at Langhnaj (Mehsana). Besides these a number of villages have been equipped with small Ayur-vedic dispensaries where indigenous drugs are distributed gratis to the suffering public.

Female medical relief in the Districts is also waxing in popularity. The Maternity Home at Pattan has commenced to receive inmates; and it has also started work at Petlad. Donations have been offered for Maternity Homes at Sidhpur, Visnagar, Kadi and even Dabhoi, and negotiations with the donors are in progress. These beneficent works are often retarded by the donor's insistence on impossible sites for the construction of the homes, either too costly to acquire or too undesirable on hygienic grounds. Services of nurse-midwives are now available at about twenty dispensaries in the Raj and their services are more and more appreciated and their demand is growing.

Turning to the material progress, the Department of Industries and Commerce has shown satisfactory results during this quinquennium. The number of Industrial Factories employing steam power, which stood at 168 in 1915, has risen to 203; and in place of the four spinning and weaving Mills in 1915, the present Report mentions fourteen in progress of

materialising. A large Cement Factory which has already invested over sixty lakhs of rupees in plant and machinery is about to start work at Dwarka ; and an equally large Cement concern is being matured for Kodinar. Large Alkali Industries at Okhamandal and Kodinar are also being financed and further investigated. The Sugar Refinery at Gandevi has changed hands, and will soon work on a satisfactory basis. In 1919, the number of companies registered was 30 with a capital of Rs. 1,33,09,414, and it has now swollen to 34 with a capital of Rs. 4,35,16,450. The prospects of industrial revival are getting more hopeful.

Co-operation and Co-operative Credit are another branch of our Development propaganda, which has not been barren of result. The following figures demonstrate a not unsatisfactory progress in a difficult field :—

Year.	Number of registered Co-operative Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Capital.	Amount of Reserve Funds.
			Rs.	Rs.
1915	323	10,620	9,51,191	98,591
1919	417	13,956	21,30,276	1,99,831
1920 .. .	491	15,800	23,97,869	2,24,074

There are five Central Banks or Banking Unions and one Agricultural Bank at Bhadran, which are reported to be doing useful work on sound business-like lines.

Panchayats, Municipalities and other Local Government Boards are also gathering strength year after year. They are now about sixteen years old and will soon enter their age of adolescence. We are making them more and

more self-reliant; and with added sources of income and liberal subsidies they will soon be in a position to spread their wings out and cover the whole field of local improvement works. Most of the thirty-six Taluka Panchayats have now elected Vice-Presidents and four important Mahal Panchayats have also been allowed to elect their own Presidents. The constitution of these Panchayat Boards has been liberalised by the substitution of a two-thirds elected majority in place of a half and their franchise has been made more broad-bottomed so as to admit of more direct representation. The village Panchayat Act has been remodelled and will tend to make these elementary self-governing bodies really representative and autonomous.

This quinquennium has also been scarcely less felicitous in recording political gains. The rendition of full control and sovereignty over the Wagher population of Okhamandal after a lapse of sixty years will always be its outstanding feature. The British Government has also been equally liberal in recognition of true relations between the State and the Mulgirassias of Amreli. There had been a general notion in the minds of these Mulgirassias of Amreli that they are entitled to a sort of quasi-guarantee of the British Government in their dealings with the State. This notion has now been exploded and the Government of India has withdrawn the Assistant Resident from Amreli and have discouraged any desire to interfere in disputes between the State and its Mulgirassia subjects. The Government of India have also generously expressed their willingness to reconsider the engagement of 1877 under which Your Highness' Government have bound themselves down not to export salt from Okhamandal to any port in India; and details are now being settled by negotiation for arranging such exports consistently with protecting the

fiscal interests of the British Government. Your Highness' full sovereignty over and proprietory rights in the Hill-fort of Salher have been recognised and the annual levy of Salami levied thereon has been generously relinquished. The Government of India have also acknowledged the justice of the principle of charging interest on all instalments of Tribute which the Political Agents may deem fit to suspend in view of Famine conditions and the straitened circumstances of Your Highness' Tributaries.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR,

DEWAN.

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MAP OF THE BARODA STATE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A. The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,127 square miles. It is divided into 5 distinct blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British Territory or of other Indian States. The Southern District of Naosari lies near the mouth of the River Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate. To the north of the Narbada River is the Central District of Baroda, containing the capital. Further up and to the North of Ahmedabad lies the District of Kadi, with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur and numerous archæological remains. Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal.

Area and population.

2. The area and population of the five administrative divisions show considerable variation as shown in the table below. The figures given are according to the latest Census Returns for 1921 :—

Districts.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Number of towns.	Number of inhabited villages.
Baroda	1,922	707,512	19	820
Kadi	3,046	900,578	15	1,036
Naosari	1,807	340,372	8	676
Amreli	1,077	152,585	4	242
Okhamandal	275	25,475	2	41
Total..	8,127	2,126,522	48	2,815

3. Out of a total population of over two millions more than four-fifths or 1,742,160 were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered 162,328 or about eight per cent. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 163,077. The Jains numbered 43,223, the Parsis 7,530 and the Christians 7,421.

Religious denomination.

4. During the year under report there were 11 Municipalities as against 10 in the previous year, the increase of 1 being due to the Mehesana Vishishta Panchayat having been raised to the status of a Municipality. There remained 32 Vishishta Panchayats as in the previous year; as a new one at Ladol in the Vijapur Taluka was established during the year; these institutions combine the functions of Village Boards with some of those of Municipalities. The number of Village Boards was 2,321 as against 2,318 for the last year, the increase of 3 being due to the formation of Village Boards in 3 Inami Villages of the Kadi District.

Municipalities, Vishishta Panchayats and Village Boards.

5. By occupation, the population was classed in the Census of 1911 as under:—

Occupation of the people.

		Per cent.
1.	Exploitation of the surface of the earth	65·6
2.	Industry	12·3
3.	Transport	·8
4.	Trade	6·4
5.	Public Force	1·3
6.	Public Administration	1·9
7.	Professions and liberal arts	3·7
8.	Persons living on their income	·4
9.	Domestic service	·2
10.	Insufficiently described occupation	7·0
11.	Unproductive	·4

B. The Central Administration.

(a) THE MINISTER.

6. Mr. Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., continued as Minister during the whole year and carried on the administration with the assistance of two Naeb Dewans—one for Judicial and the other for Revenue and allied Branches. Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-law, and Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., held these positions respectively during the year.

The Minister and the Naeb Dewans.

7. For purposes of arrangement of work, the constitution of the Central Office remained unchanged during the year. Mr. V. D. Satghare worked as Political Secretary.

(b) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

8. At the end of the year the constitution of the Council was made up of the Dewan as President, the Judicial Naeb Dewan as First Councillor, the Revenue Naeb Dewan as the Second Councillor and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad as an additional Councillor.

Executive Council

9. In Council cases, each of the Assistant to the Minister worked as Secretary to the Council for his Departments under the instructions and directions of the Dewan.

Secretary to the Council.

10. The Council held 26 Meetings, including special ones, as against 26 in the previous year. The total number of subjects considered was 1,564 as against 1,723 of the last year. Of these 1,434 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 130 as against 194 of the previous year. Of the matters disposed

Work.

of 1,196 were cases dealt with by the Council within its own powers, 154 were under powers delegated by His Highness and 84 were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb with its opinion. It may also be mentioned that 36 matters were referred back to the Council by His Highness against 55 in the preceding year.

(c) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Legislative Council.

11. The Legislative Council or the Dhara Sabha was composed of 26 Members, including the Dewan who is the President. The Membership is distributed as follows:-

The President	1
Ex-officio Members	4
Official Nominated Members	6
Non-official Nominated Members ..	5
Elected	10
	26

Work done.

12. The Legislative Council held three sittings. Two Bills, one to amend Local Panchayat Act and the other to amend the Village Panchayat Act, were introduced at the first Session. Two more Bills, one regarding marriages among the Parsees and the other relating to their inheritance and succession, were introduced at the second Session. At the third Session a Bill to prevent old men from marrying girls of tender age was discussed, but the majority of Members found it difficult to fix the exact age limit of parties for preventing such marriages.

Keeping in touch with Foreign Legislation

13. The Legal Remembrancer, as usual, kept himself in touch with foreign Legislation, and more especially with that in British India.

(d) The Khata Nihay Sadar Adalat.

Constitution.

14. The Bench generally consisting of the Nyaya Mantri, Huzur Kamdar and one or more additional Members, specially appointed by His Highness the Maharaja, hears appeals against the decisions of the Heads of the Departments, the Minister and the Council in administrative matters and submits such cases to the Huzur for orders with its opinion.

15. The following table shows the work done by the Sadar Adalat Bench in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 :—

Year.	Arrears in the beginning of the year.	New appeals.	Total.	Appeals disposed of.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1918-19	77	228	365	159	146
1919-20	146	144	290	141	149

Work done.

16. At the beginning of the year 13 appeals were to be disposed of by the Huzur. 22 appeals were sent up this year with the opinion of the Bench; of the total number of 35, 31 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year. In 17 appeals disposed of by the Huzur the opinion of the Bench was confirmed.

(e) The Huzur Nyaya Sabha.

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha and its work.

17. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Com-

mittee composed of not less than three Members; the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varisht Court, not connected with the case under appeal and the Huzur Kamdar are usually Members of this Committee. They hold their Sessions four times in the year and generally continue to work till the cases ready for hearing are disposed of. They give a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender their advice to His Highness who passes the final decision. The following statement shows the work done by this Appeal Bench during the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 :—

Nature of Cases.	Arrears of the last year.		New Files		[illegible]d [illegible]ng [illegible]ear.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	19[illegible] 1920.	[illegible] 1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals :—								
(a) Civil	32	37	12	10	7	22	37	25
(b) Criminal ..	3	5	4	7	2	8	5	4
Extraordinary applications :—								
(a) Civil ..	6	11	12	17	7	21	11	7
(b) Criminal ..	3	5	14	24	12	25	5	4
	44	58	42	58	28	76	58	40

Out of the 25 Civil Appeals that remained pending at the end of the year 19 were pending hearing and 6 were not ready for hearing owing to the non-service of Summons. As regards the Criminal Appeals all of them were pending hearing. 11 applications (7 Civil and 4 Criminal) were pending because the pleaders had applied for postponement.

(*f*) THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

18. Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, having proceeded to London on 18th September 1919 as Chief Officer on His Highness' Staff for the twelfth Europe Trip, the charge of the Huzur Kamdar's post remained from that date till the end of the year with Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad in addition to his duties as Naeb Dewan.

Personnel.

C. The Palace.

19. At the beginning of the year Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Saheb, who had gone to Kashmir for a change, returned to Baroda on 9th August 1919.

Trip to Kashmir.

20. On 20th September 1919 Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani left Baroda for going to Europe. They sailed for Europe on the 22nd September 1919. In this month Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Jaisinhrao also sailed for Europe under medical advice. In the latter part of the year Shrimati Kamladevi, with her children, and Princess Lakshmidevi sailed for Europe on 14th April 1920.

Trip to Europe.

21. Shrimant Pratapsinh Raje left Baroda for Ooty on 13th April 1920 for a change, halting at Miraj for an operation on his tonsils.

22. During the year under report, the State had to face two lamentable and premature deaths in H. H. the Maharaja's Family. Shrimati Padmavati Bai Saheb expired in the Lal Bagh Palace on 10th November 1919, while Shrimant Shivaji Rao breathed his last on 24th November 1919

Visitors.

23. Among the eminent personages who visited Baroda may be noted—

(1) His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the Yuvaraj visited Baroda *en route* to and from Delhi to see Shrimati Padmavati Bai Saheb who was ill. They were present at Baroda when Shrimati Padmavati Bai Saheb breathed her last. They attended the Funeral Procession.

(2) His Highness the Maharaja of Indore with Her Highness the Junior Rani Saheb paid a condolence visit on account of the demise of Shrimati Padmavati Bai Saheb.

(3) Condolence visits on account of the demise of Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao were paid to Baroda by—

Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur accompanied with the Yuvaraj and daughter,

Her Highness the Maharani of Dewas, and

Shrimant the Chief Saheb of Mudhol.

Formal courtesies on occasions of Social Ceremonials.

24. The formal courtesies of presentation of "Poshaks," etc., were extended to—

(1) His Highness Yuvaraj Kantivar Narsinha Wadiar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Mysore on the occasion of the birth of a son.

(2) His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Yuvaraj were presented a Poshak on 25th October 1919.

(3) H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur on the occasion of the marriage of his brother.

(4) Maharaja Rana Natvarsinhji Bhausinhji of Porebunder on the occasion of his Marriage ceremony.

(5) The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi on the occasion of the Marriage ceremony of his daughter.

(6) Meherban Shambhusinhji Jadhavrao of Malegaon on the occasion of his daughter's marriage.

(7) H. H. Maharawal Fatehsinhji of Chhota Udepur on the occasion of the Thread ceremony of his two sons.

(8) H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh on the occasion of the Investiture ceremony.

(9) His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar on the occasion of the Marriage ceremony of his niece.

(10) The Thakore Saheb of Miyagam on the occasion of the Marriage ceremony of his daughter.

Condolence.

25. On the occasion of the death of (1) the mother of His Highness Alijah Bahadur Maharaj Scindia and (2) the son of Shrimant Malojirao Vyankatrao Raje Ghorpade, Raja Saheb of Mudhol, Dukhavatas were sent.

Birthday and New Year Honours, &c.

26. Sheth Ramanlal Keshavlal of Petlad and Sheth Sundardas Padamsi of Beyt were awarded gold medals of "Datar Mandal" order for their zealous help to the public during the famine of 1918-19; similarly Sheth Purshotam Vishram Mavji was awarded a gold medal of "Raj Ratna" order, and Messrs. Hargovan Shamji and Devchand Ramji were the recipients of a bronze medal each of the same order. A "Bahuman Poshak" (Dress of Honour) was awarded to Messrs. Ranchhod Chakka and Bhagwan Amarsing.

D. Relations with the British Government.

27. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the neighbouring Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office and, as usual, these relations continued to be cordial and satisfactory.

Foreign relations.

28. Arrangements relating to the mutual extradition of Criminals and Co-operation in Police matters also continued to work satisfactorily as hitherto.

Extradition.

29. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities to enable them to provide additional Post Offices and Letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of Post Offices and Letter-boxes was 1,019 (254+765) at the close of the official year, as against 997 (252+745) of the previous year.

Postal arrangements.

30. The quinquennial period for which the revised scale of Rs. 40,000 a year for the free supply of Service Postage Stamps to this State was fixed by the Government of India, having expired on 31st March 1919, the Government of India were pleased, on a motion from His Highness' Government, to enhance the figure to Rs. 85,000 per annum for five years in view of the increase in postal rates and having due regard to the increase in the average annual expenditure incurred by the State on Service Postage Stamps for use on official correspondence, on the understanding that the grant would be reduced if the postal rates were reduced. The present grant is subject to revision at the end of five years, as usual.

Enhancement in the free supply of Service Postage Stamps.

31. As difficulty was experienced in securing the arrest of criminals required in acquittal appeals in cases wherein the accused were first arrested and tried in Baroda territory and had on acquittal returned to British India, a definite procedure was agreed upon on terms of reciprocity whereby such applications for arrest are henceforward to be treated as ordinary original applications for the extradition of accused persons and are to be supported by *prima facie* evidence consisting of such of the depositions taken in the committing or trying Court as might be sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case against the accused. Extradition from the Indian States, under similar circumstances, is also to be governed by the same principles, as far as possible.

Procedure for securing arrests of criminals in acquittal appeals.

32. An arrangement was come to with the Gwalior Darbar with effect from 1st August 1920 for the mutual surrender of offenders in respect of the offences enumerated in the first Schedule of the Indian *Extradition* Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

Arrangement with Gwalior Darbar *re* surrender of offenders.

33. A reciprocal arrangement was come to with the Bikaner Darbar regarding the free and direct service of interrogatories and Civil and Revenue Summonses and Notices tentatively for a period of five years on certain conditions.

Re free and direct service of interrogatories with the Bikaner Darbar.

34. The rules approved by the Government of Bombay regarding the execution of repairs to boundary marks between this State and certain British Districts and Indian States referred to in the last year's report were made appli-

Rules *re* repairs to boundary pillars made applicable to Varsoda Taluka.

cable to the Taluka of Varsoda in the Mahi Kantha as a permanent measure during the year.

Arrangement *re* direct correspondence extended.

35. The arrangement regarding direct correspondence and meetings between the Head Surveyor attached to the Boundary Branch of the State Sar Suba's Office and the District Agricultural Inspectors of the adjoining British Districts in Gujarat in connection with the disposal of such boundary disputes as might be handed over to them for amicable settlement and referred to in the Administration Report for 1911-12 was extended during the year to similar correspondence and meetings between the State Simada Kamdar (Boundary Officer) and the District Inspector of Land Records of the adjoining British Districts.

Arrangements with the Travancore and Cochin States *re* registration of Motor vehicles, etc.

36. Reciprocal arrangements were entered into with the States of Travancore and Cochin in regard to the recognition in these territories of the registration of Motor vehicles and of drivers' licenses issued by those States and *vice versa*.

Arrangement for rendering immediate medical aid in emergent cases.

37. A uniform reciprocal arrangement with the Kathiawar, Mahikantha, Rewakantha, and other adjoining Agencies and British Districts on the one hand and His Highness' Government on the other for immediate medical aid being rendered in cases of emergency by the nearest Medical Officer was arrived at and the scale of fees and travelling allowances payable to Medical Officers of various grades was also fixed.

Arrangement with Bombay Government *re* infectious diseases.

38. A reciprocal arrangement was also arrived with the Government of Bombay as regards co-operation in dealing with infectious diseases of horses and cattle.

39. A reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between His Highness' Government and the adjoining British Districts for the prompt supply of information regarding the out-break of epidemics of plague, cholera, influenza and small-pox.

Re supply of information about the out break of diseases

40. To permit timely arrangements being made in the event of an out-break of influenza it was deemed necessary that Local Governments and local bodies should be forewarned of its spread. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India having accordingly requested the co-operation of His Highness' Government in the matter, it was arranged that the State Sanitary Commissioner should forward direct to that Officer telegraphic reports of fresh out-breaks of influenza in His Highness' territory and fortnightly written reports relating to the epidemic in urban and rural areas.

Reciprocal arrangements *re* information about out-break of influenza.

41. 562 applications from Baroda subjects for pass-port for travel in foreign countries were received and attended to during the year. Of these 232 were from the Baroda District, 103 from the Kadi, 193 from the Naosari and 34 from the Amreli Districts. The flow of emigration from the Baroda and Kadi Districts was more to East Africa, whereas that from the Naosari District was towards South Africa. Most of the emigrants belong to the Hindu community and were mainly from the Patidar and Koli classes.

Applications for Pass-ports

42. The question of the Mulgirassias of Amreli which formed the subject of prolonged correspondence was brought to a satisfactory termination during the year under report. The

Question *re* Mulgirassias of Amreli brought to satisfactory termination.

Government of India have agreed henceforth not to interfere in disputes between His Highness' Government and the Mulgirassias and have approved the draft rules framed for the purchase by the State of Mulgirassias lands in the Amreli District.

State Courts in Okhamandal Taluka allowed to exercise First Class Magisterial powers over the Waghers.

43. Under the revised arrangements in Okhamandal sanctioned by the Government of India in 1909 the State Courts in that Taluka were allowed to exercise Second Class Magisterial powers over the Waghers, the First Class Magisterial powers as also the powers of a Sessions Judge remaining with the Assistant Resident. As the arrangement was found on experience to have worked smoothly and harmoniously a proposal was made to vest State Courts with First Class Magisterial powers over Waghers and in pursuance of their liberal policy of gradually withdrawing the control of the Assistant Resident over the Waghers and restoring it to His Highness' Government, the Government of India were pleased in the beginning of the year to sanction the same.

Complete rendition to the State of the control over the Waghers and Okhamandal Battalion.

44. The general question of the entire withdrawal of British control over the Waghers and the Okhamandal Battalion was subsequently urged for consideration. In connection therewith the Resident visited the District in November 1919 and again in February 1920 and on the recommendations made by him to the Government of India in the matter that Government was pleased to agree to a complete rendition of the control over the Waghers and over the Battalion to His Highness' Government.

Public announcement by the Resident at Baroda to the Waghers of the cession of British control over Okhamandal District to the State.

45. Accordingly Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Windham, C.I.E., the Resident at Baroda, proceeded to Dwarka in the beginning of May 1920 and on the 3rd of that month at a public Durbar specially held on the occasion, personally announced to the Waghers the cession of British control over the Okhamandal District to the State and formally made over complete control over the Waghers and the Okha Battalion to the Minister, Baroda State, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Speeches made.

46. The following speeches were made by the Resident and the Minister on the occasion :—

Speech made by the Resident.

" Sixty years ago in 1861, after the suppression with the aid of the subsidiary force kept at the Gaekwar's Court of the serious disturbances created by the Waghers of this Peninsula, His Highness the late Maharaja Khanderao agreed to entrust his Civil and Criminal authority over the Waghers to a British Officer subordinate to the Resident at Baroda and to organize a Regiment under the command of the said British Officer to control the Waghers, who were thenceforth confined to their own villages and were not allowed to leave Okhamandal except under the Passes issued by the Commandant Officer; and a system of roll-call was also introduced which required every male Wagher, unless specially exempted, to report himself at the village Thana at least once a day. His Highness and his successors with the advice of the British Government have uniformly pursued towards you a liberal policy of conciliation and concessions in order to encourage you Waghers to settle down to the soil and live a life of contentment, industry

and peace. Remember the large amounts that have been given to you by the Baroda Durbar from time to time as Tagavi advances. These measures have fulfilled the purpose aimed at and I am happy to be able to say that at present complete peace, tranquility and contentment reign all round among the Wagher population of Okhamandal. In view of the altered satisfactory habits of the Waghers and of the efficiency of the Baroda Administration in which Government have every trust, the Government of India now wish to relax this stringent control which has been exercised by the Resident and to make over the charge of the Waghers to the Baroda Government whose subjects they are and have always been."

"I sincerely hope and trust that you Waghers will now lead a settled, peaceful, honest and industrious life, and advance your material prosperity under the protecting care of the Baroda Government whose rule, I have no doubt, will be as benevolent hereafter as it has been during the last 60 years. The true welfare of you Waghers lies in your looking to the Baroda Government as your benign protector and in respecting their authority and leading an honest life of thrift and industry. Any other policy will not fail to evoke the displeasure of the British Government, who as the steadfast friend of the Gaekwar Sarkar, will always be ready to support the just authority of that Sarkar over its subjects. I have every confidence that you Waghers will never give any such occasion by your turbulent or lawless conduct, for you should not forget that the arm of the paramount power in India will always be long enough and will descend with stern justice and retribution on any attempt to disturb the peace of the country. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has always evinced his keen solicitude for your welfare and during the

many years of famine and scarcity in the past he has always stood by your side and helped you to tide over the calamity. I exhort you now to continue to vouch your allegiance to your Sovereign and always prove yourselves worthy of his protection and his affection."

"The Baroda Government wish to mark their assumption of control by announcing a liberal agrarian policy towards the Waghers and for this liberal concession the Waghers ought to be most grateful to them. The Dewan Saheb of Baroda will himself now address you."

Translation of the address by the Minister, Baroda State, to the Waghers of Okhamandal.

(*3rd May* 1920).

"Wagher Patels, Khatedars and other gentlemen,—As just stated by the Hon'ble the Resident, the system of dual control over you which commenced 60 years ago has happily terminated this day. It had become necessary to punish your ancestors for their rebellious conduct and His Highness the late Khanderao Maharaja had entrusted to the powerful British Government the control over you Waghers of Okhamandal until such time as your habits might undergo a satisfactory change and you might be prosperous and in a position to live a settled, peaceful and contented life. Thereafter during the period of these sixty years, His Highness' Government have with the advice of the British Government, unstintedly spent large sums of money for promoting your welfare and enabling you to tide over famines and other calamities. With the sympathy of the British Government and under the protecting care of His Highness' Government a satisfactory change has come to pass in your habits of life and conduct. Just as wise parents never fail in their duty to regard with love and affection their children, however undeserving, in the same

manner have His Highness' Government constantly evinced a keen solicitude for your welfare. By advancing you very large sums as Tagavi and postponing the collection of arrears of quit-rent (Salami) His Highness' Government have during the period laid you under deep obligation. You have been to-day afforded a fresh opportunity of forgetting the past, showing your great devotion and loyalty to the parental Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. For this, gratitude is due to the Lord God of Dwarka. I am sure your feelings of joy to-day must be similar to those mutually experienced by children long separated on the occasion of their re-union with their parents."

"You will rejoice that in order to preserve the happy memory of this day's auspicious occasion His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has graciously been pleased to order to remit and write off munificent sum of Rs. 1,51,000 out of the large arrears amounting to Rs. 1,87,000 due from you on account of Tagavi and Land Revenue."

"Moreover it had been decided that—

1. The same system under which you Waghers used hitherto to obtain for cultivation one Santi or 48 bighas of land on payment of a nominal quit-rent of Rupee one per year will be continued in force for a further period of one settlement term.

2. That no new land tax or jungle cesses like grazing fees will be imposed on you during the same period.

3. That the Baroda Government will pursue towards you the same liberal policy as towards their other subjects so that you may be able to tide over

hard times like those of famine and to protect your cattle.

4. That the question of abolishing the system of passports for Waghers going out of Okhamandal will be taken into consideration.

5. That no interference will be made in the customs and usages as regards inheritance obtaining among you.

6. That for the redress of your grievances and with the view that your complaints may reach His Highness' Government speedily, the Mahal of Okhamandal will be removed from the control of the Suba of Amreli and will be placed under a special officer who will work direct under the Huzur through the medium of the Sar Suba so that matters of local importance may come to the notice of the Central Government without loss of *time. The status* of the Officer will be almost that of a Suba and as the Okhamandal Regiment of Infantry will be under his command he will hold the rank of Colonel with regard to that Regiment and the designation of the Adjutant working under him will be Captain of the Regiment.

"I now specially exhort you to lead an honest, industrious and law-abiding life under the supervision of a sympathetic officer like Colonel Shivrajsing to improve your material condition by frugality; to learn to be self-reliant by establishing Co-operative Societies; to educate yourselves and thus to shed the lustre of knowledge in the dark regions of your mind and above all to fulfil the ideal of your life by being thoroughly devoted and loyal towards the parental Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Remember well that unbroken friendship and cordiality subsist between the Paramount British Government and the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadoor. Should your future conduct be not good and should you misbehave in future, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar will assuredly have the support of the Arms of the Honourable British Government. But I fully trust that there will never arise in future the unhappy occasion of having to punish you for your misconduct. From this date, therefore, conduct yourself loyally and with devotion towards your real Sovereign and Protector His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, wish well of His Government and respect His authority."

District of Okhamandal placed under control of State Officer designated "Commissioner of Okhamandal."

47. The District of Okhamandal has now been placed under the control of a State Officer, of the rank of a Suba, under the designation of "Commissioner of Okhamandal" and he takes his orders direct from the respective Heads of the Departments of the State and the Huzur in all matters concerning the administration of the District.

Export of Okhamandal salt to ports in British India.

48. Recognising the fairness of the request made by His Highness' Government, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to allow the export of salt from Okhamandal to distant ports in British India on certain conditions. The details of the arrangements to be made in the above behalf are, however, still under correspondence.

Export of Baroda opium to non-China ports

49. In connection with the request of His Highness' Government to be allowed to export their opium to non-China ports to enable them to recoup the heavy loss in revenue sustained by them on account of the embargo placed on the export of opium to China, the Government of India urged certain considerations that governed their decision in the matter, but offered

to purchase during the year under report 50 chests of Baroda opium at Rs. 1,400 net per chest with a consistency of 90° or above. Fifty-one chests and odd of Baroda opium were accordingly sold to them at the price offered.

Re charging of interest on belated payments of tribute, &c.

50. The Government of Bombay having sanctioned in 1916 remission of outstanding interest on the tribute payable to His Highness Government by the States and Estates in Kathiawar and modified the procedure to be followed in all the four Political Agencies in the matter of charging interest on belated payment of tribute from the States and Talukas which pay tribute to His Highness' Government in a manner prejudicial to the interests of Baroda and in contravention of express terms of treaties and engagements, a representation was made to the Government of India who were thereupon pleased to direct that in cases of all arrears of payment of tribute to the Baroda Government the normal procedure should be to charge interest at 12 per cent. per annum on such arrears and if, in any case the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar or the Political Agent concerned proposed to dispense with interest, to reduce the rate of interest or to remit interest on arrears, he should submit his proposals to the Government of Bombay who would consult His Highness' Government through the Resident at Baroda and pass the necessary orders. In regard to the remissions already granted Government of India having stated that there were practical difficulties in the way of reconsidering the orders already made, His Highness' Government agreed not to press their claim in that behalf.

Re supply of agricultural statistics, &c, by H H's Government direct to the Department of Statistics, Simla.

51. In the beginning of the year Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Statistics with the Government of India, visited Baroda and at a Conference held with him at the Residency on 27th August 1919 it was decided that the Baroda

Government should in future be placed precisely on the same status as Local Governments in British India in regard to the supply of information of an agricultural, industrial or commercial nature and that agricultural statistics and crop-forecasts should be furnished direct to the Department of Statistics, India, and published separately in the All-India Forecasts as was done in the case of Mysore and Hyderabad and other States instead of their being furnished to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and included in the Bombay Reports as hitherto.

Re exemption from the Indian Arms Act.

52. The Rules issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, having been revised, all the members of the family of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and undermentioned Nobles and high officials of the State were, under Clause 2 (*b*) of Schedule I of the revised Rules of 1920, designated as exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

(1) Shrimant Lalsinh Anandrao Gaekwar.

(2) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar.

(3) Shrimant Ganpatrao Shravanrao Gaekwar.

(4) Shrimant Madhavrao Avchitrao Gaekwar.

(5) Shrimant Dadasaheb Ukhajirao Gaekwar.

(6) Mir Mainuddin Husseinkhan Nawab.

(7) Shrimant Narsingrao Ramchandra Ghorpade Amir-ul-Umra.

(8) Mir Intizam Alli Mir Inteshan Alli.

(9) Shrimant Anandrao Yeshvantrao Pandhare.

(10) Shrimant Ganpatrao Vithalrao Gaekwar.

(11) Shrimant Vishwasrao Bajirao Ghatghe.

(12) Colonel Kumar Shivrajsingh, B.A.

(13) Shrimant Govindrao Marutirao Buvasaheb Mane.

53. The Government of India were pleased to decide that the demand for the payment of Super-tax on the income derived in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs should be waived.

Waiving of demand *re* Super-tax.

54. At the instance of the Government of India, Mr. Hirst, the State Commissioner of Police, was deputed to the All-India Conference held at Delhi, in December 1919, to consider concerted action with regard to criminal tribes and the question of the amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).

Deputation of Mr. Hirst to attend the All-India Conference held at Delhi.

55. Mr. R. K. Randive, M.A., Keeper of the Political Records of the State, attended the second meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Lahore on the 8th and 9th January 1920 as a representative from the State.

Deputation of Mr. Randive to attend the second meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

56. With a view to opening up communication with the town of Borsad and the country to the west of it the Government of Bombay proposed the construction of a line of Railway from Vasad to Katana. This line was objected to by His Highness' Government on the ground that it would be within the legitimate sphere of influence of the existing State line from Anand to Cambay *via* Petlad, and would seriously prejudice the earnings of that line. After prolonged controversy on the subject a Conference was, with a vew to amicably settle the question, held at the Railway Board's Office, Kingsway, Delhi, on 2nd December 1919, to consider and decide the manner in which the area South of Petlad should be served by rail communications. The Conference was attended among others by the President and two Members of the Railway Board, the Revenue Commissioner,

Proposal of Government of Bombay to construct a Railway line from Vasad to Katana.

N. D., as the representative of the Bombay Government, the Minister, Baroda State, on behalf of Baroda, and the Deputy Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway. After full discussion the Conference recorded the following conclusions :—

(1) The Vasad-Borsad-Katana line without deviating through Bhadran should be built on the broad-gauge as an integral part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway System and the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be asked to guarantee to the Baroda Government that if the annual gross earnings of the Anand-Petlad-Tarapur Section o' the Anand-Cambay Railway should fall below 2 lakhs, the deficit will be made good from the Revenues of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(2) The Baroda Government should be permitted tc extend simultaneously the Vaso-Petlad line on the narrow-gauge to Bhadran subject to conditions as regards rates calculated to protect the interests of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Arrangements for Peace Celebration.

57. As Court-mourning had to be observed owing to the sad demise of Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Shivajirao Gaekwar happening soon after the death of Shrimati Padmavati Bai Saheb, the eldest daughter-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja, all the elaborate arrangements made for the Peace Celebrations during the cold weather of 1919-20 had to be abandoned. Prayers of thanksgiving for the Peace were, however, offered in all the State Temples and all Offices and Institutions in the Raj were closed from the 13th to the 16th December 1919 both days inclusive.

58. In response to an appeal made by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar contributed a donation of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) towards the funds of "The Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare in India."

Donations.

59. His Highness the Maharaja was likewise pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) to the "Disabled Officers' Fund" in response to an appeal made by Field-Marshal Lord Douglas Haig.

60. On 11th November 1919, the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice with Germany, a complete cessation of all work and traffic for a couple of minutes all over the Raj was arranged by His Highness' Government at 11 o'clock (A.M.) in commemoration of the cessation of the great War and as a silent tribute to those Indians and Europeans who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

61. The names of the following persons in the State were brought to the notice of the Government of India by the British authorities concerned for valuable services rendered by them in connection with the War upto 31st December 1918; and at the instance of that Government, certified extracts from the "Gazette of India Extraordinary", dated 29th July 1919, relating to them were handed over to them:—

Valuable services of officers in connection with war

1. N. K. Aloni, Esquire, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Suba, Amreli Dn.
2. R. H. Desai, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Suba, Navsari Dn.
3. M. T. Joshipura, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Recruiting Officer, Baroda.

4. A. B. Rana, Esquire, District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Baroda and Kathiawar.

5. Mrs. Randle, wife of Mr. C. E. Randle, Manager of the Bank of Baroda.

Dwarka Look-out Station closed.

62. The look-out Station, that was located at Dwarka as a measure of coastal defence, was on the cessation of the War abolished during the year.

Procedure of obtaining registration from Indian Postal authorities in case of publishers of newspapers.

63. A procedure for the guidance of the publishers of newspapers in His Highness' territory for obtaining registration from the Indian Postal Authorities was laid down at the instance of the Government of India whereby after obtaining a certificate from the State District Magistrate concerned under Section 72 condition (*a*) of the Indian Postal Rules they are required to apply for registration through the proper official channel instead of applying direct for it to the Post Master General.

Facilities offered to our officers.

64. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to—

(*a*) The Government of India for their kindly allowing

(1) Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag., M.Sc. (Wiscon.)

(2) Mr. S. D. Parikh, B.A., F.C.I., and

(3) Mr. R. V. Desai, M.A.,

to attend the Instructional Class held in the Department of Statistics, India, at Calcutta, to receive training in the methods of compiling agricultural and commercial, &c., statistics and imparting practical training to Mr. Desai in the different sections of the Office ;

(*b*) The Government of Bombay for their courtesy

(1) in affording to Mr. Raghunath Atmaram Bhise, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent of the Press Report Branch, Sar Suba's Office, requisite facilities to study the organisation of and the system of work obtaining in the Press Report Branch of that Government; and

(2) in affording requisite facilities to two State Officers, Messrs. Narottam Khemchand Shah, B.A., and B. K. Bhate, B.A., for studying the system of Income-tax Assessment in the Offices of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, and the Collector of Surat.

(*c*) The Government of United Provinces for their kindly allowing the State Opium Factory Manager, Mr. R. H. Chowdhri, M.A., B.Sc., to see the working of the Laboratory and Opium Factory at Gazipur and affording him the requisite facilities.

Important political cases dealt with.

65. The undermentioned important Political cases were dealt with during the year:—

(1) Revision of Political arrangements in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

(2) Direct recovery by His Highness' Government of the ¼ share of the settlement charge, fixed as a result of the inquiry into the Wanta Alienations of the Girasias.

(3) Proposal of His Highness' Government to purchase the Telegraph Lines in the Baroda State.

(4) Levy of tribute by His Highness' Government on newly populated villages in Babariawad.

(5) Export of salt from Okhamandal to ports in British India.

(6) Extensions of the Bodeli-Chhota Udepur Line to Ali-Rajpur and Kuksi and thence along the Kuksi Barwani Road to Chikalda on the Narbudda and from Ali-Rajpur a branch line to Meghnagar.

(7) Joint Railway projects for the development of Baroda and Junagadh territories in Southern Kathiawar.

(8) Suits against tributary guaranteed Girasias and suits for recovery of rent by Girasias from subordinate holders.

(9) Working agreement of the Khijadia-Dhari Railway.

(10) Supervision charges on the Khijadia-Dhari Railway.

(11) Increase in the free supply of service postage stamps.

(12) Question of allowing the State Courts to exercise First Class Magisterial powers over the Waghers.

(13) Remission of outstanding interest on tribute due to His Highness' Government from the States and Estates in Kathiawar.

(14) Discontinuance of interference by the Political Authorities concerned in cases in which the interests of the Mulgirasias of Amreli were concerned.

(15) Exemptions from the Indian Arms Act.

(16) Mehsana Railway Agreement.

(17) Acquisition of the Vaso-Pij Line by the Company formed to construct the Nadiad-Kaira Railway.

(18) Rendition to the State of control over Waghers of Okhamandal and over the Okha Battalion.

(19) Pethapur Tribute Case.

(20) Vasad-Katana Railway.

(21) Practice governing tours abroad of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

(22) Acquisition of land of guaranteed Girasias for public purposes.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A. The Army.

66. General O. D. Rigg continued to act as General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army, exercising the powers of Senapati till the 20th September 1919 when he went on special duty with H. H. the Maharaja Saheb in England. Since then Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwar exercised the powers of Senapati and Colonel J. Devine those of the General till the 13th July 1920. In addition to this, Colonel Devine discharged his own duties as Officer Commanding Infantry Brigade and Adjutant General. Colonel Nissen returned from War Service on the 14th of July 1920 to rejoin his duties here, and since then he has been acting as General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army. Colonel N. G. Shinde continued to act as Officer Commanding Cavalry and Artillery Brigade and the Quarter Master General. Major G. H. Powar continued to act as Military Secretary.

Personnel.

67. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year under report as compared with its fixed strength was as follows :—

Strength of the Regular Force.

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength. Effectives.	Fixed Strength. Non-effectives.	Fixed Strength. Total	Actual Strength. Effectives.	Actual Strength. Non-effectives.	Actual Strength. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artillery.							
L. F. Battery ..	93	67	160	68	43	111	
Faraskhana Co. ..	..	..	..	108	..	108	One Company in the 2nd Infantry has been kept unfilled on account of the Faraskhana Company.
Total..	93	67	160	176	43	219	
Cavalry.							
1st Cavalry ..	455	24	479	440	23	463	
2nd Lancers ..	455	24	479	439	19	458	
3rd Cavalry ..	455	24	479	..	..	..	Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
The Guards ..	135	10	145	117	6	123	
Total..	1,500	82	1,582	996	48	1,044	
Infantry.							
1st Infantry ..	698	29	727	676	33	709	
2nd " ..	698	49	747	629	33	662	
3rd " ..	698	29	727	567	27	594	
4th " ..	516	27	543	..	..	..	Amalgamated with the rest.
Okha Battalion ..	461	14	475	348	12	360	
Total..	3,071	148	3,219	2,220	105	2,325	
The Band	111	6	117	60	8	68	
The General and Staff Officers ..	6	2	8	5	..	5	
Grand Total..	4,781	305	5,086	3,457	204	3,661	

68. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year is shown in the following table:—

Cost of Maintenance.

Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and his Staff and Senapati Office.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64,613	5,96,774	4,34,354	27,858	1,58,660	35,394	5,677	13,23,330

69. Thus the Regular Force cost Rs. 13,23,330 against Rs. 11,29,010 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to extra amount for grain, grass, and gram having been paid from the Departmental Budget, to the amount of Rs. 20,000 paid to the Gram Contractor as compensation for loss, and to the return of the Baroda Detachment from Muttra.

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

70. The average annual cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 295, in the Cavalry was Rs. 572, in the Infantry Rs. 186, and in the Band Rs. 410. Taking the whole Force together, the average cost per effective was Rs. 366 or about Rs. 30 a month.

Average annual cost per effective.

71. The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year was as follows:—

Strength of the Irregular.

Horse.

Shilledars.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

	Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
	1,139	667	1,806

72. The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force came to Rs. 3,16,187 against Rs. 3,00,277 in the last year.

Cost of the Irregulars.

73. The increase was mainly due to the extra amount for gram and grass and to the transfer of some Darakdars, Sardars, and Shilledars to this Department from other Departments.

Reasons for increase in cost.

(a) The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force was Rs. 783.

74. Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together the total cost was as follows:—

Total cost of the Army.

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and Gratuity.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,23,330	3,16,187	92,353	17,31,870

(a) The sum of Rs. 3,56,823 paid on account of the annual Contingent Commutation money to the Government of India was debited to this Department as usual. The grand total of the expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,88,693 against Rs. 18,95,438 for the last year.

75. The effectives in the Regular Army (except the Okha Battalion) are classified by religion as under :—

Classification by caste, etc.

Force.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery ..	127	49	..	176	5′-4″	32″
Cavalry ..	789	207	..	996	5′-5·7″	33·2″
Infantry ..	1,482	390	..	1,872	5′-4·4″	33·4″
The Band.	19	33	8	60	5′-4″	..
Total ..	2,417	679	8	3,104	5′-4·5″	32·9″

76. The following were some of the important changes introduced in the Military Department during the year :—

Notable changes.

(1) The benefit of cheap grain which had been granted to the men of the Army on account of the prevalence of high prices, was continued this year also.

(2) Military Pension and Gratuity Rules have been revised and sanctioned. These have been brought into effect from the 7th July 1920.

(3) The control over the Okha Battalion which had been with the Government of India was made over to the Baroda Government on the 5th May 1920 and Colonel Kumar Shivraj Sing has been appointed

Commissioner and Commandant of the Battalion since then, while Lieutenant L. H. Aquino has been deputed to work as Adjutant.

(4) A new scheme for a Cavalry Band has been sanctioned.

(5) The salaries of the men in the State Band have been revised.

B. Legislation.

Legal Remembrancer and Government Pleaders.

77. Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar, B.A., LL.B., worked as Nyaya Mantri upto the 14th of June 1920, when he was transferred to the Varisht Court and was succeeded by Mr. Vithal Dadaji Satghare, B.A., LL.B., who continued to be in charge during the remaining portion of the official year.

The Legal Remembrancer was, as usual, assisted in his duties of carrying on Civil and Criminal litigation on behalf of Government by 40 Government Pleaders whose work was satisfactory.

(*a*) Legislative Acts.

Acts and Rules published.

78. The Department published six Acts and 24 sets of Rules and issued 23 Circulars.

Important Acts.

79. Among the six Acts, two require special notice—the Census Act and the Dais Act.

Census Act.

80. The Census Act was published with a view to adopt new methods of work and to place our operations of the next Census on a sound basis

Nurses' Act

81. The Dais Act (Nurses' Act) is a new and original piece of legislation in India. The provisions of this Act are not so stringent as those of the Midwives Act in England, but it is expected that this new Act will pave the way for future legislation of a drastic nature along the lines of the Midwives Act. It is a well-known fact that there is a large preventible mortality and sickness among wom and infants, greatly affecting the vitality of the people ow the deplorable conditions of child-birth in this country. spread of education, the appointment of trained midwi e Institution of Victoria Memorial Classes for Dais and i rt of the Sanitary Association, Government has long ndeavouring to combat deep-rooted ignorance and pre Untrained Dais have been found to be largely instrumenta perpetuating that ignorance and the ensuing wastage of life and untold misery. It was well-nigh impossible at present to eliminate altogether untrained Dais or to prevent people from resorting to their services even when trained midwives were made available. However, a great step forward has been taken in bringing the Dais under some form of State control by bringing home to them their responsibilities in dealing with human life and by offering them facilities for instruction under competent midwife. With a view directly to strike at the root of the evil of ignorance and negligence of Dais and indirectly to awaken the public conscience to the importance of proper attendance at child birth, the Dais Act was passed into law with the consent of the Legislative Council of the State on 16th October 1919.

Rules.

82. Among the sets of rules there are four which deserve special attention. There was a strong and popular agitation in the Dhara

Sabha and outside against the principles of the old Vetha Bigar Nibandha (Impressed or Forced labour); the Government therefore appointed a Special Committee to frame new rules. The existing rules were compared with those in British India and due consideration extended to the usual requirements of Government officials on duty. The present rules are so drafted as to prevent, as far as possible, all chances of oppression, by petty State servants, of poor villagers and at the same time to give proper facilities to Government servants in the discharge of their duties.

Veth Bigar Rules framed anew.

83. The old methods of correspondence in official matters gave rise to vexatious delays, caused unnecessary complications and sometimes accentuated personal differences. The new rules have introduced simple and direct methods and removed to some extent the defects in the old system.

Revision of old Correspondence Rules.

84. Certain amendments were made in the rules about electing Members in the Mahal and Village Panchayats; these bodies have now become more representative of public opinion than before.

Rules *re* Election of Members in Panchayats amended.

85. The Himayat Tank Rules are so framed as to give the Village Panchayats a sort of control over Himayat Tanks. Later on, in due course it will be necessary that the ordinary repairs, maintenance and the management of village Himayat Tanks should be entrusted to the Village Panchayats under the general control of Revenue and Public Works Officers.

Himayat Tank Rules.

86. The Department published two bills during the year :—

Bills.

(1) Village Panchayat Bill.

(2) Vridha Lagna Pratibandha Nibandh (A Bill to prevent aged men from marrying immature girls).

These bills were published for public criticism and suggestions were invited from different quarters. The Village Panchayat Bill was passed in the Dhara Sabha with certain amendments whereas the second bill had to be dropped as the majority of the Members thought it uncalled for.

Civil Procedure Code.

87. The Draft Bill of the Local Civil Procedure Code was referred to a Select Committee. As this is a very important piece of legislation, the Committee has to pay close attention to nice and knotty points of law. Its report will be submitted to the Legislative Council in June 1921.

(b) THE INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT.

Operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

88. The following table shows the figures regarding the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act :—

(I) *Applications for exemption and offences.*

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.		Percentage of fines more than Rs. 10.	Remarks.
	No. of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases.	Percentage of convictions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1918-19 ..	20	5%	4,535	82%	12%	
1919-20 ..	27	8%	10,351	83%	24%	16 persons were fined more than Rs. 50 and 771 more than Rs. 25.

(II) Analysis of percentage of persons granted exemptions according to their caste.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniys.	Artisans, etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1918-19.	35·8	7·2	..	7·2	21·4	..	..	28·4	
1919-20.	28·5	..	4·7	..	4·7	..	..	61·9	

(III) Analysis of percentage of persons convicted according to their castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas	Artisans, etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1918-19.	3·3	3·7	2·1	5	17·4	24	15	29·5	
1919-20.	2·6	4·5	1·7	4·8	32·3	24·4	16·3	13·4	

The figures show an abnormal increase in offences, but this can be explained by the fact that last year was a special period for periodical and wholesale marriages among the Kadva Kunbis—such a period recurs after 12 years and the Kadva Kunbis believe themselves to be bound by social custom to celebrate marriages of all their girls in the year. A critical

survey of the figures indicates that the age limit for marriages among the higher classes is steadily advancing and it will take some time more for the ignorant classes to follow their example and shake off their superstitious notions.

(c) Extradition.

Extradition demands.

89. During the year His Highness' Government made Extradition demands in 140 cases as against 115 of the last year and received similar demands in 101 cases from British India and Indian States as against 119 of the last year.

Number of demands by and on Baroda.

90. The following table will show the comparative statement of demands both by and from Baroda :—

Year.	Demanded by Baroda.		Demanded from Baroda.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1918-19 ..	115	223	119	212	Baroda withdrew on reconsideration 5 demands while the British and the Indian States withdrew 14.
1919-20 ..	140	357	101	177	

Number of surrenders to and by Baroda.

91. The following table will show the comparative statement of surrenders to and by Baroda including those accused that remained to be surrendered at the end of the previous year :—

Year.	Surrenders to Baroda.		Surrenders by Baroda.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1918-19 ..	113	206	112	193	
1919-20 ..	128	316	85	152	

There were 86 accused awaiting trial at the end of last year. These with the 316 surrendered in the year under report brought the total number to be tried to 402. Out of these, 121 accused in 68 cases were convicted, 107 accused in 40 cases were acquitted, 84 accused in 26 cases were discharged and 8 accused in 4 cases were dealt with otherwise, leaving 82 accused in 23 cases to be tried at the end of the year.

Deserters.

92. Five deserters were handed over to the British authorities in five cases during the year.

C. Judicial.

Personnel.

93. During the year under report Mr. Ramchandra Hari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., continued as Chief Justice till 24th April 1920 when on his retirement he handed over the charge of his office to Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., who worked as Chief Justice till the end of the year. Messrs. Damubhai D. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., and Sarabhai Valabhai Majmudar, B.A., LL.B., continued as puisne Judges to the end of the year. The former, however, went on 2½ months leave from 24th May 1920 and Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar,

B.A., LL.B., was appointed an acting puisne Judge in his place and continued to the end of the year.

Number of Courts. 94. The number of Courts was as follows:—

Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Judge	5
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	25
District Magistrates' Courts	4
Ex-officio Revenue Magistrates (executive)	86
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts	25
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd Class Magisterial powers (judicial)	24
Village Munsiffs' Courts	3
Other Officers invested with Civil powers	5
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising Civil and Criminal powers	110

File and disposal of original Civil cases.

95. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in their original jurisdiction during the year is shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Suits filed.	Disposed of including the pending cases of the previous year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
1919-20 ..	20,942	19,621	5,861
1918-19 ..	15,394	14,760	4,540

Of the 5,861 pending suits 708 ordinary suits were of more than one year's standing as against 498 last year. This increase is due to the greater number of cases filed in most of the Courts.

96. Classifying the suits which are divisible into Ordinary and Small Causes according subject-matter, their percentages stand as follows :—

Classification of suits and percentages.

Ordinary Suits.	Percentages.	
	1919–20.	1918–19.
1	2	3
Relating to money matters..	74·5	68·6
Relating to immoveable property	20·1	26·3
Relating to other matters	5·4	5·1
Total ..	100	100
Small Causes Suits.		
Relating to contracts	95·7	91·7
Relating to damages..	1·9	3·2
Relating to the recovery of possession of the value of moveable property	2·4	5·1
Total ..	100	100

Disposal of ordinary suits.

97. The disposal of ordinary suits is shown below:—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Disposed of including pending cases.	Average duration in days.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested.	Non-contested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20..	10,052	22,69,073	9,150	245	80	3,976
1918-19..	6,234	27,04,291	5,741	260	66	3,074

Disposal of Small Causes.

98. The disposal of Small Causes Suits was as under:—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Disposed of including pending cases.	Average duration in days.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested.	Non-contested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20 ..	12,356	7,84,722	10,471	59	40	1,885
1918-19 ..	10,485	6,51,486	9,019	58	37	1,466

99. The file and disposal of Darkhasts will be seen from
Darkhasts. the following table :—

Year.	File.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1919–20 ..	16,466	15,793	3,466	163
1918–19 ..	9,726	10,150	2,793	182

100. The following table will show the percentages of the
Percentage of mode of disposal. modes in which 15,793 Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Rajinamas, etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1919–20 ..	22·1	20·7	41·3	15·9
1918–19 ..	21	21	38	20

101. The following table will show the percentages of the modes in which satisfaction of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was invoked:—

Satisfaction of Darkhasts.

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.		Varisht Court.		District Courts.		Munsiffs' Courts.	
		Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
By actual payment of money.	19/20..	..	..	86·7	..	55·5	93·7
	18/19..	..	..	94·4	..	52·3	87.1
By delivery of possession.	19/20..	..	..	13·3	..	18·6	·1
	18/19..	..	..	2·8	..	20·5	·9
By sale of immoveable property.	19/20..	..	..	..	..	19·5	..
	18/19..	..	..	..	..	17·3	..
By sale of moveable property	19/20..	..	..	..	..	3·2	3.6
	18/19..	..	..	..	..	3·8	8
By imprisonment of judgment-debtors.	19/20..	..	..	..	..	·5	2
	18/19..	..	..	..	..	2·2	..
By giving periodical instalments.	19/20..	..	..	..	..	2·7	5
	18/19..	..	..	2·8	..	3·9	2

Civil Appeals.

102. Civil Appeals.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919–20 ..	2,369	4,81,082	1,363	1,006	296	110
1918–19 ..	2,271	5,13,702	1,232	1,039	252	154

Result of Civil Appeals.

103. Result of Civil Appeals.

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919–20..	65·1	14·3	20·6	58·8	7·5	33·7	53·9	20·1	26
1918–19..	41	31	28	78	8	14	59	20	21

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

Village Munsiffs' Courts

104. There were three Village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Kumblivada, Petlad and Variav. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts:—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1919–20 ..	81	75	6	12
1918–19 ..	46	43	3	26

CONCILIATORS.

105. The system of Conciliators was in force in 25 Talukas including the Baroda City as against 26 in the preceding year. The number of conciliators during the year under report was 115 as against 121 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal was as under:—

Conciliators.

Districts.	1919-20.			1918-19.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ..	3,577	3,310	237	2,674	2,424	250
Kadi ..	1,190	1,157	33	1,080	1,040	40
Navsari..	487	475	12	567	541	26
Amreli ..	52	50	2	107	102	5
Total ..	5,306	5,022	284	4,428	4,107	321

The question whether to abolish the system of conciliators altogether or to continue it either as optional or compulsory is under consideration. In order to ascertain public opinion regarding it, the system has been declared to be optional throughout the Raj for three years from the 8th November 1919 as an experiment. After the expiry of that period the question will be finally settled in the light of experience gained.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

106. In addition to the Village Munsiffs and Conciliators there were in all 110 Village Panchayats as against 90 in the last year, empowered

Village Panchayats.

to dispose of judicial work. The following table will show the work turned out by them: –

Year.	File including arrears.	Disposal.	In plaintiff's favour.	In defendant's favour.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919-20 ..	300	296	273	23	14
1918-19 ..	365	351	296	55	11

POSSESSORY SUITS.

107. The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under:—

Possessory Suits.

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1919-20 ..	698	569	129	49
1918-19 ..	608	453	155	46

108. There was a general increase in the file of Civil Suits, Darkhast sand claims taken before Conciliators which may be due to the restoration of normal conditions after the famine of 1918-19.

General increase in the file of Civil Suits.

109. It will appear that there was a general decrease in the average duration of contested suits and appeals which may be ascribed to the absence of any epidemic through-

General decrease in the average duration of civil suits, etc.

out the year and the full speed with which the Courts could consequently work throughout the Raj.

Criminal Cases.

File disposal and average duration of criminal cases.

110. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of Criminal Cases :—

Year.		Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration in days.	Average duration of summary cases (in days.)
1919–20	..	24,077	22,535	8	4
1918–19	..	21,326	19,764	6	4

Increase in the number of criminal cases.

111. The increase in the total number of criminal cases was due to the large number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

No. of accused tried and No. of witnesses examined.

112. The following table will show the number of accused persons tried and the number of witnesses examined:—

Year.	No. of accused persons whose cases were disposed of.	Average of accused persons to the number of cases disposed of.	No. of witnesses examined.
1	2	3	4
1919–20	49,475	2	20,525
1918–19	39,870	2	20,593

Percentage of offences.

113. The following table will show the percentage of different kinds of offences :—

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquilty.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Re: Public service	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919-20 ..	18·5	17·4	·2	3·5	1·8	·1	..	·7	57·8
1918-19 ..	22·8	20·1	·3	3	1·8	·1	..	·5	51·4

Nearly 36 per cent. of the offences were against person and property during the year under report while in the preceding year they were 43 per cent.

Serious offences.

114. The more serious offences in the year will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1919-20 ..	43	45	317	9	37	151	217	14
1918-19 ..	35	29	222	9	26	128	280	7

115. There was a marked increase in the serious offences during the year both against person and property probably because of the number of dacoities at times accompanied by murder or grievous hurt, committed by different batches of outlaws in the Baroda and Amreli Districts.

Increase in serious offences.

Percentage of conviction.

116. Percentage of conviction.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1919-20	143	157
1918-19 . ..	159	141

Punishments.

117. Punishments meted out.

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1919-20 ..	4	18,542	957	..	71	5	3
1918-19 ..	..	12.581	1,084	1	94	9	1

Criminal Appeals.

118. The following table will show the disposal of Criminal Appeals :—

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposed of.	Percentage of Cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for re-trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919-20..	547	500	63	11	26
1918-19..	579	539	62	8	30

INAMDARS' WORK.

Inamdars' work.

119. The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 9 during the year as against the same number in the previous year. Of these 4 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Inamdars of Ena, Kani, Deva Talpad and the Thakore of Miyagam only did any work. They had between them 12 cases involving 17 accused of which they disposed of 12. Out of the 17 persons implicated, 6 were convicted and fined and 5 were acquitted and the remaining 6 were transferred to Palsana Court by the order of the District Magistrate. Last year 2 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Inamdars of Ena and Kani tried and disposed of 3 cases involving 11 persons.

PLEADERS AND MUKHTYARS.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

120. The number of Pleaders and Mukhtyars in the several Courts of this State was 420 against 405 last year. 5 Sanads were granted during the year for a period of two years only while

47 new pleaders were permanently enrolled for the first time during the year. 11 pleaders died during the year and the names of 26 were struck off the Register. Of the total number of pleaders 4 were Barristers-of-Law, 128 LL.Bs., 4 High Court Pleaders and the remaining 252 had either passed the local Pleader's or Mukhtyar's Examination.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Income and Expenditure.

121. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts (from Stamps, Court-fees and other items) and the expenditure during the last two years were as under :-

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20 ..	5,74,984	4,93,743
1918-19 ..	4,31,626	4,24,755

Increase in income.

122. The increase in the income is largely due to the greater number of suits, both ordinary and Small Causes, filed during the year and also to the greater fines realised in Infant Marriage cases which showed a marked increase on account of the year following being Sinhast during which Hindus do not celebrate marriages.

INSPECTION.

Inspection.

123. The Chief Justice inspected the Courts at Amreli and Okhamandal including Beyt in the Amreli District and visited the Courts at Dabhoi, Petlad and Vyara. The Nyaya Mantri inspected

the Courts at Visnagar and Kheralu while the Navsari District Judge inspected the Courts at Karjan and Shinor. The Mukhya Kamdar Mr. Mithabhai J. Patel inspected all the Subordinate Courts in the Baroda District.

REFORMS, ETC.

(1) Reciprocal arrangement has been arrived at for the direct transmission of non-compulsory civil processes and summonses, etc., between the Courts of this State and those of Bikaner State.

(2) The Munsiff and Magistrate of Okhamandal has been invested with first class powers over Waghers of the Okhamandal Taluka and the Commissioner of Okhamandal has been invested with powers of a Sessions Judge to hear Sessions Cases against Waghers of the Okhamandal Taluka.

BANDOBASTI BRANCH.

Commencement.

124. This office was started in July 1919, as a result of the amendment of the Local Police Act and Criminal Procedure Code.

New powers of the Sar Suba under Police Act.

125. It has come to the notice of Government so far back as 1916, that while the Magistrates were subordinated to the Varisht Court in respect of their judicial functions, there was obviously no authority that could properly be held accountable for the control of their purely executive duties. This defect it was proposed to remedy by investing the Sar Suba with the powers of the Commissioner in British India under the Bombay District Police Act (Sections 13, 17, 18 and 19). Accordingly, the Local Police Nibandh was amended and in consequence the Sar Suba now possesses the powers

of general supervision and control over the Bandobasti Magistrates in respect of the administration of Police and Criminal Justice.

126. In the Petlad Sub-division, a gang of out-laws was perpetrating armed dacoities, and the situation thus created required stern handling. Accordingly, Military assistance was applied for, and secured, and normal conditions soon restored. In the City of Baroda, there was similarly an abnormal increase of thefts for some time and stringent measures had to be adopted.

Nature of work done.

127. The consideration which led to the Sar Suba being invested with the powers under the Police Act, induced Government to empower him further with appellate and revisional jurisdiction in respect of security cases for bad livelihood under the Criminal Procedure Code which are so useful for the prevention of crime and maintenance of order. The power to hear appeals in security cases against the orders of convictions recorded by Subordinate Magistrates was temporarily withdrawn from the Sessions Judges, but was restored to them after mature consideration. The power to revise such orders, however, which formerly vested in the Varisht Court was transferred to the Sar Suba, and the District Magistrates respectively, according as the order appealed against was passed by a District Magistrate or a Subordinate Magistrate.

Powers under C. P. Code.

128. From their very nature, it will be seen, these powers are of a strictly limited character. During the year under report there were no appeals filed before the Sar Suba, nor were there any revisional applications. The Sar Suba, however, of his own motion took 5 cases in revision, out of which, in one case only the order of the Lower Court was disturbed. One case was

Nature of work done under C. P. Code.

referred to the Varisht Court, as the Sar Suba had no power to deal with it himself.

PRESS REPORT BRANCH.

Control.

129. The Press Report Branch remained under the direction and control of the Sar Suba, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A.

Number of presses.

130. The number of Presses at the beginning of the year was 31. Eight new Presses were opened, and 1 was closed. There was a change of Proprietorship in respect of 2 Presses. Thus at the end of the year there were 38 Presses actually working.

Output of the Press.

131. The total output of the Press was 6 Weeklies, 29 Periodicals, and 277 Books including Pamphlets, as against 7 Weeklies, 21 Periodicals, and 224 Books and Pamphlets for the preceding year. The Weekly Journal *Arya Prakash* ceased publication, which accounts for the decrease of 1 in the Weeklies. One periodical changed hands necessitating a new declaration.

Number of Reports.

132. Newspapers, and all other publications were carefully scrutinized, and Periodical Reports were submitted to Government as in the past. The number of Weekly Reports issued in respect of Journals and Periodicals was 52, while that of Monthly Reports in regard to Books and Pamphlets was 12. The system of Press Cuttings was continued, and the Departments were kept informed of the criticisms, views and suggestions of the Press relating to themselves through the medium of Cuttings sent to them, the number of which during the year was 132. The corresponding figures for thepreviousy ear were 49 weekly, and 12 monthly reports and 283 Cuttings.

133. Altogether 311 topics were reported from the Local Press, which may be divided as follows :—

Topics reported

Personal	6	Public Works ..	7	Famine and High Prices.	29
Political	147	Commercial and Industrial.	10	Railway	3
Administrative ..	25	Medical	1	Public Safety ..	1
Legal and Legislative.	13	Municipality and Panchayat.	5	Miscellaneous ..	40
Revenue	3	Religious.. ..	3		
Educational ..	9	Police	9		

Principal Foreign Newspapers were also scrutinized, and 12 articles having reference to the Administration of this State were reported. The number of topics reported from the local as well as foreign press during the last year was 263 and 29 respectively.

134. The general tone of the Press was on the whole loyal both to the Baroda, and the British Governments. It is undeniable, however, that the influence of Political conditions in India on local journalism is becoming more pronounced. Thus lately, there has been an increasing disposition in our newspapers to criticize the administration, and to write on political subjects of a controversial character. Among the subjects frequently discussed were the expansion of the Dhara Sabha, the reorganisation of the Council, and the development of the Municipalities and Panchayats. The Turkish Partition, and the Khilafat Agitation in British India also occasioned some strong comment.

General tone of the Press.

The criticisms of the Press were, however, generally temperate, and induced by a sense of public duty.

135. The number of Periodicals that continued publication till the end of the year was 29, which may be classified as follows:—

Periodicals, their nature and contents.

General Literature ..	6	Physical culture ..	2	Philosophical ..	1
Educational ..	4	Communal and Social.	6	Musical ..	1
Religious	3	Legal	5	Sociological ..	1

The standard of the Periodicals is steadily improving as can be judged from the variety, and usefulness of the subjects with which they deal.

136. There were 277 Books and Pamphlets reported during the year, which may be divided as under:—

Books, their number and quality.

ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE.

English	11	Hindi-Gujarati ..	1	Prakrit	1
English-Gujarati ..	8	Marathi	9	Scindhi-Arabic ..	1
Gujarati	212	Marathi Sanskrit ..	1	Scindhi-Gujarati ..	1
Sanskrit	5	Urdu (mixed with Persian).	5	English-Sanskrit ..	1
Sanskrit-Gujarati ..	3	Urdu-Gujarati ..	8	Gujarati and Marathi. } English-Sanskrit and Gujarati. }	1
Hindi	8	Urdu-Arabic ..	1		

ACCORDING TO SUBJECT.

Politics	1	Ethics	14	Travel and Description	4
Religion	25	Music	2	Law	3
Philosophy ..	5	Poetry	29	Humanitarianism.	1
Literature	2	Biography ..	9	Moral Education .	1
Science	10	Novels	17	Arts	2
Education	19	Drama	18	Community and Society.	12
History	6	Medicine ..	4	Miscellaneous	86
		Health and Physical Culture.	6	Census ..	1

The quality of the Books continued to be poor, though some useful Books were no doubt produced under the auspices of the Education Department. For the rest, there were but few Books that could lay claim to any particular merit or originality.

137. There was no prosecution under the Press Act, nor were any Books proscribed. *The Vafadar* of Navsari was required to give an additional security of Rs. 2,000 for having written an objectionable article on the Turkish Partition. It was lately suspended for 4 weeks for its publication of Urdu poems on the Khilafat, which were calculated to inflame the feelings of the Moslems against the British Government. *The Baroda Vartman* was warned for having used violent language in its criticism of the Administration. Subsequently, it was made to apologize in connection with an article on the Turkish Partition. Similarly, *The Hind Vijaya* of Baroda was warned for having used intemperate language in the course of an article on the Control System.

Punitive Measures.

138. The year on the whole has been one of progress for the Press and Printing Industry in this State. There has not only been a marked increase in the number of Presses, but the production of Books and Pamphlets has increased as well. This progress is all the more gratifying when it is considered that the Press Industry, like every other Industry, has had to contend against high prices, and other economic drawbacks brought on by the War.

Conclusion.

D. Police.

139. Mr. R. J. Hirst was in charge of the Department throughout the year, excepting the period from 3rd May to 25th July 1920 when he was on leave. Mr. B. R. Chawan acted as Police Commissioner during this time.

Personnel.

140. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding non-effectives, but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau was the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 1,028 officers and 3,981 men. There has been a decrease of 1 officer and 1 man in Navsari (owing to the abolition of the Treasury Guard at Navsari due to the transfer of cash accounts there to the Navsari Branch of the Bank of Baroda) and an increase of 2 officers and 5 men in Kadi and Navsari Prants. respectively, on account of the introduction of Special Armed Reserves at Mehsana and Navsari.

Sanctioned strength.

The number of places ordered to be kept vacant underwent a corresponding change and were reduced to 395 at the end of the year.

The sanctioned force consisted of 203 mounted and 4,811 foot Police at the end of the year.

The strength of the C. I. D. remained the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 10 officers and 10 men.

Railway and Water Police.

141. The Railway Police establishment in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari remained the same as in the last year.

The Water Police establishment also remained unchanged.

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

142. The distribution of the sanctioned strength excluding the C. I. D., the Finger Print Bureau and the non-effectives is shown in the following statement:

District.	Strength.	Jail and Treasury guards.	Palace Office and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer Orderlies and Head Quarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Vacancies.
Baroda ..	1,783	92	286	100	116	17	1,012	160
Kadi ..	1,571	120	89	82	57	166	768	289
Navsari ..	677	86	23	45	33	11	287	192
Amreli ..	559	4	44	44	46	44	297	80
Total ..	4,590	302	442	271	252	238	2,364	721

Vacancies increased from 667 to 721 during the year under report. They numbered 160 in Baroda, 289 in Kadi, 192 in Navsari and 80 in Amreli, as against 209, 278, 165 and 15, respectively, last year.

A further increase of Re. 1 in the pay of Havaldars and sepoys sanctioned during the year over and above that granted last year was of no avail to attract recruits. The question therefore of a substantial increase in the pay of the Naib Fauzdars and the ranks below had to be taken up again and was under consideration at the end of the year.

143. The distribution of the actual force by religion was as follows:

Caste and creed.

Caste.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Hindus	2,037	2,066
Mahomedans	1,821	1,842
Other religions	11	10
Total ..	3,869	3,918

144. The percentage of men able to read and write was 68·9 as against 52·5 in the preceding year.

Education.

145. The head-quarters schools carried out their usual programme of instructions. The following is the number of Police Officers and men who passed the various departmental examinations:—

Training.

Examinations.	*Number passed.*
Sar Fauzdar's Examination	..
Fauzdar's ,, ...	1
Naib Fauzdar's ,, ...	10

146. Drill, discipline and physical training were, as usual, attended to at the District head-quarters. A Class for Drill Inspectors, under a Military Lance Naik, temporarily engaged as a 3rd Grade Naib Fauzdar, continued at the Baroda Fad and did its work well. Men were admitted into this Class from Baroda, Kadi and Navsari. Athletic Sports were held in all the districts except Amreli and prizes were awarded to successful parties from the allotments sanctioned for the purpose.

Drill, discipline and physical training.

147. The number of punishments awarded to Officers and men during the year under report, was 2,157 (189 judicial and 1,968 departmental) as against 2,346 (130 judicial and 2,216 departmental) in the previous year.

Punishments.

148. The percentage of punishments to the actual force was 55·7 as against 51·16. The increase in the percentage in spite of a decrease in the number of punishments is due to a larger number of vacancies.

149. 118 Officers and men received money rewards as against 120 in the previous year. Two men received special promotion for good work, as against 7 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

150. The force enjoyed fairly good health for the greater part of the year in all the districts.

Health.

151. No new building was taken up during the year under report in any of the districts.

Police buildings.

In Kadi District some parts of the Mehsana head-quarter buildings left incomplete last year, including the quarters of the Sar Fauzdar and the Fad Fauzdar were completed. The progress was very slow even during this year on account of high prices. In Navsari, the Police Naib Suba's bungalow was under construction.

Expenditure.

152. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,89,864-9-7 as against Rs. 7,35,132-6-1 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 45,267-12-6.

The following table shows the details:—

No. Head of Charges.	Budget Allotments for 1919-20.	Expenditure in 1919-20.	Expenditure in 1918-19.	Difference.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Pay and Allowances.	7,53,131 4 0	5,88,778 1 3	6,38,331 11 4	49,553 10 1
2. Arms and Accoutrements ..	45,912 0 0	43,293 8 9	41,273 9 6	2,019 15 3
3. Dead-stock	2,525 0 0	1,585 8 6	1,095 13 0	489 11 6
4. Contingencies ..	59,658 8 0	53,727 11 3	51,469 11 9	2,257 15 6
5. Temporary	3,469 0 0	2,479 11 10	2,961 8 6	481 12 8
Total..	8,64,695 12 0	6,89,864 9 7	7,35,132 6 1	45,267 12 6

The expenditure under the head of Pay and Allowances does not include the expenditure on account of the general scarcity allowance.

The decrease is due to the increase in the number of vacancies.

The average cost per man of the population comes to Re. 0-5-6 as against Re. 0-5-9. The average cost per head of the total sanctioned force was Rs. 137-11-0 as against Rs. 147 in the preceding year.

Crimes reported to the Police.

153. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 3,483 against 4,285 in the previous year.

Fluctuation in crimes reported.

154. The following statement shows the fluctuation in reported crimes, district by district, for the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file :—

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Total.
1915-16	2,013	929	300	498	3,740
1916-17	2,183	964	236	434	3,817
1917-18	1,890	1,196	371	372	3,829
1918-19	2,144	1,289	423	426	4,282
1919-20	1,796	958	430	298	3,482

The most satisfactory decrease in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli this year over almost any of the preceding five years, in spite of the scarcity and high prices, is particularly noteworthy.

Navsari shows a partial increase over last year. The total number of reported crime has assumed the level of 1914-15, when it was 3,476.

Particulars *re* reported crimes.

155. The following comparative statement gives particulars of reported crimes under all classes, district by district, for the last two years :—

Total Reported Crime.

No.	CRIMES.	BARODA.				KADI.				NAUSARI.				AMRELI.				TOTAL.			
		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate		Police.		Magistrate.		Police		Magistrate		Police.		Magistrate	
		18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Class I—Against person.																				
1	Murder	18	29	..	..	6	17	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	29	52	..	..
2	Attempt at murder ..	7	5	..	..	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	.	1	2	..	..	16	9	1	..
3	Culpable homicide ..	14	8	..	..	12	6	..	..	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	30	20	..	..
4	Grievous hurt ..	60	38	5	6	70	51	5	13	25	32	6	3	8	6	3	4	163	129	19	26
5	Rape	1	4	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	.	.	1	..	6	8	2	1
6	Kidnapping and abduction.	15	14	..	1	7	9	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	23	25	5	6
7	Drugging	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act.	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	..
9	Miscellaneous ..	110	104	30	36	76	74	42	52	29	28	2	13	19	21	9	12	234	227	83	113
	Total ..	226	202	35	43	188	164	53	70	65	70	9	16	32	37	14	17	511	473	111	146
	Class II—Against property.																				
10	Dacoity or preparation	20	39	..	..	11	5	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	34	46	..	2
11	Robbery	20	35	3	2	30	19	3	4	9	4	1	1	16	7	1	..	75	65	8	6
12	Theft with house-breaking.	567 +1 D.F.	430	1	6	257 +1 D.F.	201	..	..	73	79	..	..	112	51 +1 D.F.	..	..	1,009 +1 D.F.	761+ 1 D.F.	1	6

13	Theft { Cattle ..	26	20	1	3	55	36	..	..	12	6	..	..	17	12	..	..	110	74	1	3
	{ Other ..	524 +1 D.F.	414	43	29	369	233	22	30	163	156	9	5	146	104	6	8	1,202 +1 D.F.	907	80	72
14	Associating with a gang of criminals.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Receiving stolen property.	19	6	..	..	9	3	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	31	14	1	..
16	Criminal breach of trust.	47	39	15	12	22	23	9	14	23	9	4	7	7	18	7	7	99	89	35	40
17	Cheating ..	53	30	18	14	16	25	12	21	5	3	..	1	6	2	1	8	80	60	31	44
18	House-breaking or trespass.	134	95	1	5	35	23	7	4	16	17		3	21	13	..	1	206	148	15	13
19	Miscellaneous ..	164	184	24	37	167	157	1,544	1,306	24	37	26	39	25	19	21	27	380	377	1,615	1,409
	Total ..	1,575 +2 D.F.	1,292	106	108	971 +1 D.F.	705	1,598	1,379	329	318	47	58	352	226	36	51	3,22[illegible] +2 D.F.	2,541 +1 D.F.	1,787	1,596
	Class III.—Miscellaneous.																				
20	Public tranquillity ..	10	5	6	4	11	18	4	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	24	31	13	9
21	Harbouring offenders	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1	..	..
22	Pretending to be Government servant	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	Offences against coinage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	Offences against Currency Notes &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Offences against justice.	13	20	..	..	3	4	..	..	6	16	..	..	5	6	..	..	27	46	..	..
26	Offences against marriage.	6	16	36	24	10	19	22	22	..	..	..	..	8	5	5	11	24	40	63	57
27	Other offences not specified above.	313	260	5	3	106	47	1	8	19	19	81	21	28	23	..	1	466	349	87	33
	Total ..	343	302	47	31	130	89	27	33	29	42	82	22	42	35	7	13	544	468	163	99
	Grand Total ..	2,144 +2 D.F.	1,796	188	182	1,239 +1 D.F.	958	1,678	1,482	423	430	138	96	426	298 +1 D.F.	57	81	4,482 +2 D.F.	3,482 +1 D.F.	2,061	1,841

Class I.—Offences against person—

There is a decrease of 38 cases, the percentage of crime under this class to the total number of crimes being 12·32 against 11·93 in the previous year. There is a decrease of 24 each in Baroda and Kadi and an increase of 5 each in Navsari and Amreli.

Class II.—Offences against property—

Under this class there is a decrease of 687 cases, the percentage being 66·14 against 75·36 last year. The decrease has been shared almost uniformly by all the districts, Baroda showing that of 283, Kadi of 267, Navsari of 11 and Amreli of 26.

Class III.—Miscellaneous—

There is a decrease of 76 even under this class, the percentage being 12·17 against 12·71 in the preceding year. Baroda, Kadi and Amreli show a decrease of 41, 41 and 7, respectively, and Navsari an increase of 13 cases under this class.

Proportion of crime to Police.

156. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the Police employed in the prevention and detection of crime was 1·47 as against 1·83 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the decrease in reported crime.

Arrears.

157. Besides the 3,483 cases reported to the Police during the year under report, they had to deal with 829 pending cases of the last year, as against 787. The total number of cases for dis-

posal with the Police during the year was therefore 4,312 against 5,072.

158. Of the 4,312 cases for disposal, 4 against *nil* in the previous year were time-barred; 622 against 745 were false cases; 1,120 or 25·74 per cent. against 1,288 or 25·39 per cent. were placed on the dormant file; 100 or 2·32 per cent. against 98 or 1·93 per cent. were either compounded or withdrawn before trial; 778 or 18·04 per cent. against 829 or 16·35 per cent. remained under enquiry by the Police at the close of the year; 166 or 3·85 per cent. against 236 or 4·65 per cent. were not detected or apprehended and the remaining 1,522 or 35·29 per cent. against 1,876 or 36·99 per cent. were committed for trial during the year under report.

Disposal of cases.

159. Besides the 1,522 cases committed to the Magistrates for trial during the year under report, they had 245 cases pending with them from the list of the previous year. This makes a total of 1,767 for disposal during the year.

Disposal of cases after commitment.

Of these, 152 against 157 were either compounded or withdrawn in Courts; 986 against 1,186 ended in conviction; 433 against 448 ended in discharge or acquittal and 196 against 245 remained pending with the Magistrates at the close of the year.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried (total cases with Magistrates, *minus* those that remained pending at the close of the year) was 62·76 as against 66 in the previous year.

Taking districts separately, the percentages of cases convicted were as follows :—

District.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Baroda	67·94	72·92
Kadi	47·11	52·90
Navsari	59·14	74·77
Amreli	64·76	66·07

Percentages of conviction in important crimes.

160. Taking important offences separately it appears that out of 46 true cases of murder and culpable homicide, 22 were tried, 15 ending in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 68·18 as against 50 in the previous year.

Out of 42 true cases of dacoity 22 were tried and 7 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 31·81 as against 42·86 in the preceding year.

Out of 32 cases of robbery, 15 were tried and 12 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 80·00 as against 57·14 in the previous year.

Out of 741 true cases of burglary, 184 were tried and 127 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 69·02 as against 70·27.

Property stolen and recovered.

161. In 1,686 cases out of 4,312 dealt with by the Police during the year under report property was stolen and in 758 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 2,49,607-4-3 and that of property recovered was Rs. 53,723-1-0, the percentage of recovery being 21·52 as against 21·7 in the previous year.

The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 44·97 as against 42·07 in the preceding year.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

162. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with during the year under report was 3,640 as against 4,057 in the previous year. Of these, 343 were disposed of before trial (82 released by the Police, 250 released by Magistrates, 2 escaped and 9 died), leaving a balance of 3,297, of whom 2,679 were tried (1,400 convicted, 1,279 acquitted or discharged), 13 died and 8 escaped during trial.

At the end of the year, 141 persons remained pending enquiry with the Police and 456 pending trial with Magistrates.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 52·25, as against 54·66 in the previous year.

Magistrates' direct cases.

163. Magistrates' direct cases decreased from 2,061 to 1,841 during the year under report. Of these, 1,776 were declared to be true cases. The district figures and the percentages of conviction were as follows :—

District.	1919-20.		1918-19.	
	Number of cases declared to be true.	Percentage of conviction.	Number of cases.	Percentage of conviction.
Baroda	136	11·76	188	8·51
Kadi	1,482	3·04	1,678	0·95
Navsari	81	23·45	138	60·15
Amreli	77	7·79	57	1·76

164. As usual, Bhils, Kolis and Waghries formed the majority of criminals.

Caste of criminals.

165. Mr. Narayansing Kaliyansing Thakore was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

The sanctioned strength was the same as before, *viz.*, the Chief Detective Officer, 2 Sar Fauzdars, 3 Fauzdars, 4 Naib Fauzdars and 10 Sepoys.

The Department helped the Local Police materially in an important murder and forgery case of the previous year and also 14 other cases during the year, out of which 3 were dacoities, 6 thefts, 1 case of cheating, 1 of arson, 1 of gambling, 1 of sale of obscene pictures and 1 of bad livelihood. The case of arson at Bahadarpur was disclosed particularly by the efforts of the C. I. D. The bad livelihood case has ended in conviction.

A case of arson in the Hujaratpaga was handed over to the C. I. D. for investigation and was pending at the close of the year.

Assistance was rendered to the Foreign Police in 10 cases.

As regards preventive measures the Department dealt with two cases of bad livelihood one of which was pending from last year; but both of them failed.

Besides the above, the Department did its usual work of a confidential and political nature and made enquiries into many other miscellaneous matters.

166. The Finger Print Bureau remained under the control of the Chief Detective Officer.

The Finger Print Bureau

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year under report was 20,068. 1,127 new slips were received, making a total of 21,195. Out of these, 56 slips were removed from record owing to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, thus leaving a balance of 21,139 on record at the end of the year.

Of the new slips received, 895 were from local authorities and 232 from foreign officials, as against 1,006 and 167 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of slips sent to foreign bureaux for record was 145 against 169.

1,574 slips were received for trace, as against 1,783. Of these, 1,075 were received from local and 499 from foreign Officers, as against 1,242 and 541 respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total number of slips received for trace, 211 were traced as against 250, giving a percentage of 13·41 as against 14·01. The bureau sent 1,218 slips to other bureaux for trace as against 1,449 in the preceding year. Of these, 114 against 111 were traced.

The bureau drew attention of the Officers concerned to inadequate sentences passed in 13 cases.

The number of re-convictions reported during the year was 148.

In 16 criminal cases officers from the bureau were summoned to give expert opinion.

In 4 cases attention of the local Officers was drawn to improvement in finger print work.

Important events.

167. The most important event of the year is the successful rounding up of two principal gangs of dacoits, operating in Kaira and the adjoining Talukas of this State, in which the Police

had an open encounter with a band of armed dacoits under the lead of the notorious criminal Aju Dada, who was caught alive with many other members of his gang, tried and convicted.

Ramchandra Modak, a Police Havaldar, met his death at the hands of this Aju Dada while in pursuit of enquiries against him. His survivors have been graciously provided with an allowance for maintenance by the Huzur.

The Officials of the Kaira District, the Cambay and the Baroda Police had concentrated their efforts to break the gang. Officers worthy of special mention in this affair were Mr. Navalshankar, the Joint Police Naib Suba, Petlad Division Sar Fauzdar Mr. Limaye and Fauzdar Mr. Fezmahamad amongst the State Police and Mr. Cook, Mr. Pegg and Sub-Inspector Mr. Maganlal of the Kaira Police, and the Superintendent of Police, Cambay.

The Officers concerned were amply rewarded at the successful termination of the case in Court.

There were other gangs also, operating in Petlad and Bhadran limits and the surrounding parts of the Kaira District, having Shiva Raiji, Soma Raiji and Babar Dewa at the head. These were thinned down to a great extent, however, after the rounding up of the gang of Aju Dada. Among these also, Shiva Raiji has met his death, Soma Raiji has surrendered as a result of the excellent arrangements made by Sar Fauzdar Mr. Limaye under the supervision of Mr. Navalshankar, and only Babar Dewa remains yet to be arrested.

Another event which requires special mention here is the regrettable occurrence at Dhari, being mostly a mischievous attempt on the part of a few men in the Dhari Battalion to kick up a quarrel with the Police which resulted in an assault

on the Dhari Fauzdar. The accused have been prosecuted and punished. The Military Department have managed to remove the grievance by transferring nearly all riotous men to Baroda.

A handsome provision for the family of the late Amreli Fauzdar Mr. Kundanlal, who was shot dead by an accused in the enquiries against him, was graciously sanctioned by the Huzur.

168. A further temporary increase of Re. 1 in the pay of Havaldars and Constables was got sanctioned and in order to promote a tendency to learn at least to sign one's name and know the figures among constables, it was made payable to only those who could do it, excluding men of 20 years' service and over.

Improvements made.

A special armed reserve was sanctioned for the Kadi and Navsari Districts to meet immediate needs in times of emergencies.

The arrangement of a Joint Police Naib Suba for the Baroda District in lieu of an Assistant Police Naib Suba's post was revived.

The Police Commissioner was authorized to apply the Motor Vehicles Act to any part of the State according to need by notifying the fact in the "Government Gazette."

The Taluka Police Officials were enjoined to satisfy themselves about the character and behaviour of Sindhis, Baluchis, etc., appointed as Rakhas by villagers with permission of the Vahiwatdars.

Improvements were made to facilitate Police routine work in Talukas and Districts, minimising the quantity of

work in certain respects, without detriment to efficient administration, such as the manner of making Panchkyas in foreign limits and the keeping, suitably altering or discontinuing of certain registers in the offices of Naib Fauzdars, Fauzdars, Sar Fauzdars and Police Naib Subas.

Separate arrangements were made to facilitate Police administration in Okhamandal, which was severed for all purposes of work from the rest of the Amreli District, when the Waghers were handed over to the State for control.

Rules for the guidance of Officers recommending pensions or scholarships to the survivors of a Government servant meeting his death in the direct discharge of his duties, were got approved by the Huzur.

E. Prisons.

Personnel.

169. Mr. Hirst, the Police Commissioner, was in charge of the Department as Inspector-General of Prisons, during the year excepting the period from 3rd May to 25th July 1920, during which period Mr. Baburao Raoji Chavan acted for him.

Number of Jails and Lockups.

170. There was no change in the number of Jails and Lockups, which continued as follows :—

1 Central Jail.

4 District Jails.

40 Lockups.

Total number of admissions.

171. The total number of admissions in all Jails and Lockups was 4,128 (3,888 males and 240 females) as against 4,383 (4,092 males and 291 females) in the previous year, the decrease being due to a decrease in the number of crimes.

172. The total daily average number of prisoners in all Jails and Lockups was 774 (741 males and 33 females) as against 767 (738 males and 29 females) in the previous year.

Total daily average.

173. Of the total 1,030 convicts admitted into the Jails and Lockups during the year under report, 90·6 per cent. as against 87·6 per cent. were Hindus; 8·2 per cent. as against 12·1 per cent. were Mahomedans and 1·2 per cent. as against 0·3 per cent. were of other religions.

Religion.

174. As usual, the ages between 15 and 40 contributed the largest number of convicts, *viz.*, 875, as against 987 in the previous year.

Age.

175. 18·3 per cent. as against 17·0 per cent. of the total number of convicts were literate.

Education.

176. Labourers, cultivators and private servants formed, as usual, the largest portion of the Jail population.

Occupation.

177. The offences with which the majority of criminals was charged were, as usual, theft, burglary and hurt.

Offences.

178. Most of the sentences were, as usual, for 6 months or under.

Terms of sentences.

179. During the year, the total expenditure, exclusive of guards for Lockups, amounted to Rs. 1,43,128-0-3 as against Rs. 1,39,964-14-6 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to high rates of food-stuffs.

Expenditure.

The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 185-10-3 as against Rs. 182-7-9 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the

high rates of food. It would have come still more, had it not been for a larger daily average of Jail population.

180. The total earnings of all the Jails and Lockups were Rs. 22,880-0-4 as against Rs. 26,253-7-6 in the previous year.

Earnings.

181. The Thana system of sending select prisoners to the Model Farm and allowing them freedom was continued and it worked satisfactorily.

Thana system.

182. There was no occasion to deport any prisoner from the Baroda Central Jail to the Andamans during the year under report.

Deportation.

F. Registration.

183. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., was in charge of the Department during the whole year. Shrimant G. V. Gaekwad worked as his Personal Assistant and also inspected the Sub-Registry Offices till the 16th January 1920, when he was succeeded by Mr. S. K. Nayampali, B.A., LL.B. The Subas of the four Districts worked as *ex-officio* Registrars for their respective districts.

Personnel.

184. The work of registration at the Songhad Sub-Registry Office was hitherto done by the Sub-Registrar of Vyara, who visited it for some days every month; but from the commencement of the official year, a separate Sub-Registrar has been appointed for that place as a tentative measure for 2 years. The number of Sub-Registry Offices was, however, 43, the same as last year.

Number of offices.

185. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value, gross receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year under report and the year preceding :—

Number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure.

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 ..	49,038	2,53,11,822	1,84,073	46,310
1919-20 ..	45,536	2,50,12,238	1,77,765	50,646

186. The number of documents registered shows a decrease in all the districts except Kadi; Baroda being the largest contributor to it. At first sight, the decrease can be looked upon as the natural result of a fairly prosperous year, because logically it is only a bad season that leads to a large number of sales and mortgages. The decrease during the year, however, has been as much as 3,502, larger than any on record during the last 5 or 6 years and calls for some explanation. It is possible that the floatation of new industries both within and without the State diverted, and the slump in the cotton market locked up, much of the money ordinarily available for investments on land.

Reason for decrease in documents.

187. The fall in the receipts was the obvious result of the fall in the number of documents. The expenditure, however, shows an increase of Rs. 4,336 owing to the appointment of a separate Sub-Registrar for Songhad, the creation of a small temporary establishment for the Personal Assistant's

Causes of variation in expenditure and receipts.

inspection work and the enhanced rate of scarcity allowance given to servants upto Rs. 75; yet the expenditure was only 28 per cent. of the total receipts.

Documents classfied.

188. The following statement will show the classification of documents received for registration during the year under report and the year preceding :—

Nature of instruments.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Immoveable property—		
(i) Compulsory –		
Gifts	449	400
Sales	22,247	22,288
Mortgages with possession	19,273	16,354
„ without „	2,977	2,482
Instruments of partition	720	652
Leases above three years	876	1,022
Others	1,196	1,173
Total ..	47,738	44,371
(ii) Optional—		
Leases upto 3 years	237	198
Wills and Authorities to adopt	522	428
Total ..	759	626
Total (i) & (ii) ..	48,497	44,997
Moveable property—		
(i) Compulsory—		
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000	42	41
(ii) Optional —		
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000	105	76
Instruments of pledges with possession ..	11	17
Instruments of pledges without possession ..	24	23
Divorce	47	27
Others	312	355
Total ..	499	498
Total (i) & (ii) ..	541	539
Grand Total ..	49,038	45,536

189. The Personal Assistant inspected 21 Sub-Registry Offices and visited 8 during the year. The Head of the Department inspected one District Registry Office.

Inspection.

G. Court of Wards.

190. The number of Wards at the commencement of the year was 71. Superintendence was assumed over 6 new Wards, and withdrawn from 11, leaving 66 Wards at the end of the year.

Number of Wards.

191. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 19,98,799-3-11 and their income to Rs. 67,206-14-1.

Wards' properties and their income.

192. Out of the total savings Rs. 1,66,522-7-1 were deposited in the Bank of Baroda, and Rs. 9,486-15-8 in the Postal Bank. Rs. 36,219-4-3 were invested in Shares, and Rs. 34,966-12-0 were left as cash in hand.

Savings and investment.

193. Arrangements for the education of the Wards, and the management of their properties remained the same as in the preceding year.

Education of Wards and management of their properties.

H. Religious and Charitable Institutions.

194. The Sar Suba continued to be in charge of the Department which was termed the Ecclesiastical Department till the 5th January 1920 and since the 6th January 1920 it reassumed its original designation as the various other activities entrusted to Mr. J. C. Chatterji, the then Dharmadhyksha, were handed over to the Barkhali Branch, the Vidyadhikari, and the State

General control.

Architect. The Department has since then been managed with the assistance of the Barkhali Assistant and the Dewasthan Shirastedar.

Institutions under Government management.

195. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 46 as before. Two of these, *viz.*, Kedareshvaer Khichadi for Hindus and Gyarmi Karkhana for Mahomedans were charitable Institutions under the direct management of the Head Office while the rest were managed by the respective local Officers. The total expenditure of these Institutions was Rs. 78,393 as against Rs. 71,909 in the preceding year, the increase being due to rise in prices of the necessary articles.

Properties of Institutions.

196. The moveable and immoveable property belonging to these Institutions was worth Rs. 17,78,069 against Rs. 17,78,242 in the preceding year.

The position of the Reserve and General Fund.

197. The two Funds, *viz.*, Reserve Fund and General Fund standing in the name of the Sar Suba (Dewasthan Adhikari) are shown in the following table :—

Name of Fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund ..	2,68,350	24,254	2,92,604	2,138	2,90,466
Reserve Fund ..	3,762	8,454	12,220	7,538	4,682

198. Extraordinary expenses of all the Institutions over and above budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings are met out of the Reserve Fund to which all contribute ratably, while the General Fund which is made up of the net savings of all the Institutions is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. Out of this Fund, about Rs. 12,000 are spent every year on the maintenance of certain Dispensaries in the Kadi District and Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 300 are contributed annually towards the expenses of the Orphanage at Amreli and the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Maternity Relief Work at Baroda respectively. The balance of this Fund stood at Rs. 2,90,466 at the end of the year under report of which Rs. 1,58,500 were in the shape of Government of India War Loan, and Rs. 30,000 in Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Shares; and Rs. 48,884 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 53,082 was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

Use of Fund.

199. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year under report numbered 4,092, enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 2,93,696 in the form of Inami Villages, Barkhali lands and cash allowances. Of these, those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, are required by the Charitable Endowments Act, to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years. The Managers of 138 such Institutions have already tendered their budgets.

Institutions under private management.

200. Out of the seven itinerant religious preachers already attached to certain Temples in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts, two places of preachers at Bhadran

Itinerant religious preachers.

and Petlad were abolished in the year before the last and out of the remaining five preachers only three were working, two places being vacant as qualified hands were not available. Out of the three more places—one, of an Inspector to be trained at the Head Office and two, of preachers sanctioned by Government as a tentative measure for two years only—one place was filled up, the other two were vacant for want of qualified hands.

201. 35 Institutions were visited by the Head Office during the year under report.

Inspection.

202. The Dwarka Temple Scheme was sanctioned by Government and a scheme for the better administration of temples at Beyt is under contemplation.

Schemes.

203. Gujarati translations of two books on the Sacred Thread Ceremony and Marriage Rituals are in the Press and will be out shortly.

Publication of books.

204. The Charitable Endowments Act which has been enacted with a view to ensure proper administration of religious and charitable Institutions is meeting with increased acceptance and appreciation on the part of the people.

Working of the Act.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

Personnel.

205. Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Columbia), held the Office of the Accountant-General, for the whole year except for a short period in May and June, when Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas G. Mehta respectively held the charge.

Functions of the Department.

206. The Department is divided into eight branches in accordance with its three-fold function, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts and Finance.

Main Branch.

207. The main branch is the Central Controlling Office of the Department under the direct supervision of the Accountant-General assisted by the Deputy Accountant-General. All important matters involving questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State are disposed of in this branch. The work of compiling accounts of tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries under the Rewa Kantha, the Mahi Kantha and the Palanpur Agency and from Kathiawar, received through the Residency, is done in this branch. The following statement shows the demand, collections and arrears of tribute during the year under report :—

No.	Name of the Agency.	Total Demand — Arrears of the last year.	Total Demand — Demand for the current year	Total Demand — Total.	Collections.	Arrears.	Surplus recovery.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
1	Rewa Kantha ..	1,23,209 2 0	1,31,072 7 7	2,54,281 9 7	1,39,877 12 3	1,14,403 13 4	....	
2	Mahi-Kantha ..	2,51,998 14 7	1,42,062 8 6	3,94,061 7 1	1,48,381 15 1	2,45,680 5 2	0 13 2	Rs. 891-6-2 stand for interest.
3	Palanpur	94,196 2 1	44,179 4 2	1,38,375 6 3	43 558 6 6	94,816 15 9	....	
4	Kathiawar	3,54,091 13 3	2 95,338 4 0	6,491,30 1 3	2,80,130 5 8	3,69 299 11 7	....	
5	Miyagam	13,539 1 6	7,398 8 4	20,937 9 10	13,823 6 4	7,114 3 6	....	Rs. 628-15-7 stand for interest.
	Total ..	8,37,035 1 5	6,20,051 0 7	14,57 086 2 0	6,25,771 13 10	8,31,315 1 4	0 13 2	

The accounts of business transactions with some of the leading banks in Bombay are also kept in this branch. These transactions amounted to Rs. 39,63,391 in remittances and to Rs. 34,55,537 in withdrawals.

Compiling of Accounts Branch.

208. The work of compiling the final accounts of the State from the monthly statements received from the Pre-Audit Branch as well as the monthly accounts received from the Mahals and other Treasuries is done in the compilation of Accounts Branch under the direct supervision of the Deputy Accountant-General.

Civil Audit Branch.

209. The Civil Audit Branch, which is also under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant-General, examines on the Post-Audit System all vouchers excepting those relating to the Offices in the City, the Public Works, the Railways and the Military Departments.

Stamp Branch.

210. The Stamp Branch, which is under the supervision of the Main Branch, reports to have realised revenue amounting to Rs. 9,09,333 from the sale of stamps as against Rs. 8,37,605 during the previous year.

Pre-Audit Branch.

211. The Pre-Audit Branch, which is under the supervision of a separate Assistant Accountant-General, checks and examines vouchers for the City before authorising payments. The bills relating to the Printing Press are, however, examined on the Post-Audit System. The vouchers relating to the Military Department, received from the Mahal and other Treasuries, are also examined in this Branch. The total transactions

during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,69,10,695 on both sides of the Account.

Inspection Branch.

212. The Inspection Branch inspects the accounts of all Departments except the Military, the Public Works and the Railway, by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinising local accounts. The Assistant in charge of this Branch inspected 236 Offices during the year under report.

Local Boards Inspection Branch.

213. The Local Boards Inspection Branch supervised by two Auditors, examined the accounts of District and Taluka Local Boards and those of the District Municipalities and of the Vishishta Panchayats.

Public Works and Railway Audit Branch.

214. The Public Works Audit Office as amalgamated with the Railway Audit Office was in charge of Mr. N. P. Ghosh, the Examiner of State Railway Accounts. As the head of the Public Works Audit Office the Examiner exercises Audit control over the Public Works Department, Baroda City Municipality, the Baroda City Improvement Trust and the State Furniture Workshop; and as the head of the Railway Audit Office he has to audit the accounts of lines that are working as well as those that are under construction. A small Staff of this Office is kept at Ajmere to audit the receipts on the open lines.

Pensions and gratuities.

215. In the Civil Departments 159 new pensions were sanctioned and 66 ceased through death. At the close of the year the total number of civil pensioners stood at 1,314 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 3,02,179. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,479 were awarded to 44 persons during the year. In the Military Department 34 new pensions were sanctioned and 68 ceased through death. The total number of Military pensioners at

the end of the year was 826, the annual pension drawn by them amounted to Rs. 73,500. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 23,792 were awarded to 96 persons.

Budget.

216. The Accountant-General receives from the different Departments the statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. They are then scrutinised and the budget is submitted to Government by the middle of April so as to leave about twelve to fourteen weeks for its consideration by the Government. It is the duty of the Accountant-General to watch the increase and decrease in revenue and expenditure, to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred and to advise Government generally on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the finances of the State.

Receipts and Disbursements.

217. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements :--

General.

225. In addition to the regular work of the Department the Accountant General had to work as a Member of the State Legislative Council.

Additional work.

226. The receipt and payment work of the Pre-Audit Branch is done by the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and the work of the Navsari and the Mehsana Mahal Treasuries was handed over to the Branches of the Bank of Baroda at Navsari and at Mehsana during the year.

Treasury work handed over to the Branches of the Baroda Bank.

227. The following statement will show the work done by the Accounts Department during the year under report :—

Out-turn of the work done.

No.	Name of the Branch.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined.	Sums recovered or retrenched in Audit inspection.		
1	2	3	4	5		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Main Branch including the Post Audit Branch.	13,141	89,765	5,346	8	11
2	Pre-Audit Branch..	1,729	37,107	8,526	4	8
3	Inspection Branch	1,168	..	1,093	9	5
4	Local Board Inspection Branch..	2,071	1,983	872	1	0
5	Public Works Audit Branch ..	7,165	21,624	2,925	2	10
6	Railway Audit Branch	980	4,408	6,465	13	3

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A. Land Revenue Proper.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Personnel

228. The post of the Sar Suba was held by Mr. G. R. Nimbalker, B.A., throughout the year. The post of the Naib Sar Suba was held by Rao Bahadur R. N. Joglekar and during his absence on leave by Mr. Bhave for a month, Mr. Ghanekar for eighteen and Mr. Mohite for thirteen days.

Touring done by the Sar Suba.

229. The Sar Suba travelled 123 days, visited 11 Mahals and 44 villages and examined two Mahal Offices: he also inspected twelve temples and public institutions.

Territorial divisions

230. The territorial divisions and sub-divisions continued unchanged, but the Personal Naib Suba of the Baroda Division was authorised to do the work of the Naib Suba so far as the Baroda City limits are concerned. The post of the Assistant Resident at Dwarka being abolished under special arrangements made with the British Government a Special Officer called subsequently Commissioner of Okhamandal was appointed there with the powers of the Suba. He was to communicate direct with the authorities at Baroda without the intervention of the Amreli Prant Suba. Thus there became five divisions in place of four.

231. The posts of the four Subas and the Commissioner of Okhamandal were held by the following officers :—

Posts of Subas.

Name of the Territory.	Name of the Officer.	No. of days during which the charge was held by the Officer.
Baroda ..	.. Mr. Khasherao B. Jadhav	307
	Colonel Kumar Shiv Raj Sinh ..	27
	Mr. Raoji R. Shirgaonkar	32
Kadi ..	.. Mr. Ramlal H. Desai	366
Navsari ..	.. Mr. Baburao R. Chavan	237
	Mr. Vagubhai D. Desai	37
	Mr. Narottam K. Shah	92
Amreli ..	.. Mr. Narayan Keshao Aloni ..	337
	Mr. Govind Keshao Ambegaokar ..	29
Okhamandal	.. Colonel Kumar Shiv Raj Sinh ..	201

232. The touring done by the Subas of the Navsari, Amreli and Kadi Divisions was more than the minimum fixed by the rules, while the Suba of Baroda toured for 45 days only. His touring fell short by 55 days as he had to do the Revision Settlement Report of Bhadran Peta Mahal and he had to stay at Baroda.

Subas and their touring.

(b) General Condition.

233. The following table gives the distribution of rainfall during the year as compared with that of the preceding year and with the decennial average.

Rainfall.

Name of the District.	Decennial average.	Rainfall in 1918-19.	Rainfall in 1919-20.
Baroda	37·62	9·08	33·14
Kadi	22·61	12·47	29·17
Navsari	54·20	21·83	48·20
Amreli	24·20	6·16	23·22
Okhamandal	16·00	2·00	12·00

234. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of the principal crops in annas :—

Yield of crops.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juvar.		Cotton.	
	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
Baroda	3	8	2½	7	4	9	5	12
Kadi	3	8	2½	8	6¼	8	4¼	10
Navsari	1	8	7	8	8	8	12	12
Amreli	12	12	4	11	3¼	12	4½	12
Okhamandal	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	6

235. The following table gives the prices of food-stuffs prevailing during the year as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of pounds sold for a rupee :—

Prices of food-stuffs.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juvar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
Baroda ..	7	13	7½	12	9	18	7	7	7	7
Kadi ..	8½	10¼	8	14¼	10¾	15	7	7	8¼	11¼
Navsari ..	8	8	7	9	8	10	7	7	8	7
Amreli ..	8	6	7	15	10	20	8	5	5	13
Okhamandal.	9	5	8¼	11	9½	9	7½	5	9¼	7

(c) Land Revenue.

Number of Government and alienated villages.

236. The number of Government and alienated villages was as under :—

Name of the District.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	Total.
Baroda	780½	66	846½
Kadi	1,068½	84½	1,153
Navsari	945	37	982
Amreli	227	25	252
Okhamandal	39	4	43
Total ..	3,060	216½	3,276½

One Peta Pura called Ganeshpura of Vijapur has been separated from its parent village and made independent and hence there appears an addition of one more village. One village Javla of the Savali Taluka has been again continued as alienated and hence an addition of one more village under the head of alienated villages in the Baroda Division. In the Amreli Division one village Nana Wada of Kodinar has been resumed.

Area of land in each district.

237. The area of land in the five districts was as follows :—

Name of the District.	Area of land 1918-19.	In Bighas 1919-20.
Baroda	2,090,083	2,089,953
Kadi	3,287,639	3,289,906
Navsari	1,614,553	1,579,286
Amreli	1,472,540	1,172,826
Okhamandal		299,674
Total ..	8,464,815	8,431,645

There is an appreciable decrease in the area of the Navsari District which is due to the application of settlement to forest and alienated villages.

Land relinquished and that brought under cultivation.

238. The following table gives in bighas the area of land relinquished and that of land brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	Land relinquished.		Land brought under cultivation.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Baroda	145	121	4,059	4,077
Kadi	3,907	5,040	39,845	23,354
Navsari	1	17	1,356	124
Amreli	3,595	690	23,835	3,835
Okhamandal	....	545	....	1,056
Total ..	7,648	6,413	69,095	32,446

The area of new land brought under cultivation naturally decreases as the margin of good arable land is being reached. Less land is now given up every year, as people find agriculture profitable and the incident of land assessment not heavy.

Transfer of land.

239. Statistics of transfer of land are as follows:—

Mode of transfer.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
Inheritance	11,530	203,817	14,884	254,487
Partition	128	811	245	1,751
Gift and Exchange ..	138	1,713	172	1,935
Mortgage	189	1,166	43	412
Redemption ..	360	525	97	552
Sale	11,802	98,085	16,191	126,662
Other Causes ..	914	10,830	845	8,734
Total ..	25,061	316,947	32,477	394,533

240. The following table gives the demand and realisation of land revenue due to Government as compared with the preceding year :—

Demand and collection

Name of the District.	1918–19. Demand.	1918–19. Collection.	Percentage.	1919–20. Demand.	1919–20. Collection.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ..	43,08,114	34,44,403	80	43,63,149	42,52,885	97
Kadi ..	37,98,106	24,55,810	62	42,09,621	41,82,637	99
Navsari ..	19,02,404	18,13,914	95	19,28,111	19,20,741	99
Amreli ..	9,57,234	5,34,726	56	9,35,085	9,19,881	98
Okhamandal	..	..	..	49,206	44,184	89
Total ..	1,09,65,858	82,48,853	75	1,14,85,172	1,13,20,328	98

The increase in the Kadi Division is due to more lands being taken up for cultivation which brought a large amount for the occupancy right. Realisations are also satisfactory owing to the good state of crops and high prices of agricultural products.

241. The outstanding arrears at the close of the year as compared with the preceding year were :—

Past arrears

Name of the District.	At the close of 1918-19.	At the close of 1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	8,45,559	2,98,234
Kadi	6,97,514	7,77,424
Navsari	14,197	23,883
Amreli	2,05,598	2,24,999
Okhamandal	...	1,37,031
Total ..	17,62,868	14,61,576

242. The following comparative statement will show what coercive measures were employed to realise the revenue demands:—

Coercive measures.

Measures.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Notices	37,001	24,874
Fines	70	577
Sales of land	62	144
Sales of immovable property other than land.	110	88
Sales of movable property	44	101
Arrest	110	700
Attachment of Barkhali lands	113	20
Attachment of Sarkari lands	641	1,171
Resumption and forfeitures	151	44
Cases in which land was entered as unoccupied as there was no bidder.	....	30
Cases in which Barkhali land was taken away.	....	2
Total	38,302	27,751

(d) Local Cess.

243. The following table gives the demand and collection of local cess during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Demand and collection.

Name of the District.	1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	3,09,528	2,83,798	92	3,24,151	3,18,104	98
Kadi	2,52,408	2,32,417	96	2,80,596	2,77,533	98
Navsari	1,38,226	1,36,961	99	1,41,940	1,40,268	98
Amreli	73,140	63,852	87	72,983	69,321	97
Okhamandal	..	..	..	3,996	3,438	86
Total	7,73,302	7,17,028	92	8,23,666	8,08,664	97

This appreciable increase is due to more land being taken up for cultivation by agriculturists, who offered high prices for the occupancy rights.

(e) Income-tax.

Income-tax.

244. The following table shows the demand and realisation of income-tax during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of the District.	1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ..	1,27,906	1,12,278	87	1,22,716	1,21,794	99
Kadi ...	47,905	45,740	95	56,882	54,415	95
Navsari ..	16,207	15,679	96	19,111	18,708	97
Amreli ..	15,202	13,982	92	15,727	15,245	99
Okhamandal ..	..	..	..	2,156	2,156	100
Total ..	2,07,220	1,87,670	91	2,16,592	2,12,118	98

B. Attached Estates.

Number of estates and causes of their attachment.

245. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year under report and the causes, which led to the attachment:—

270. The following statement shows the number of offences detected and the number of convictions and acquittals against the Abkari Act.—

Offences.

District.	Offences.	Result.		Remarks.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Baroda	36	29	7	
Kadi	17	12	5	
Navsari	58	55	1	2 pending.
Amreli	6	6	....	
Total. .	117	102	13	2 pending.

G. Opium.

Sources of Opium Revenue.

271. The sources of opium revenue are : –

(*a*) Profit on opium issued to Licensed Vendors for local consumption,

(*b*) Fees for licenses for retail sale, and

(*c*) Miscellaneous receipts.

State Monopoly of manufacturing opium.

272. The manufacture of opium is a State Monopoly on the Bengal System. Till the end of March 1920 the issue rate for opium from State Depôts was Rs. 22-8-0 per katcha seer, but it was raised to Rs. 30-0-0 on the 1st of April 1920. However, on being found that the Bombay Government had not raised their issue rate for opium at their adjoining

shops it was reduced to Rs. 22-8-0 per katcha seer which continued till the end of the year under report. The shops were auctioned out for one year, the restriction of maximum selling price being done away with and the minimum selling price was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 in advance of the issue rate of opium.

Poppy cultivation.

273. During the year under report Poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur, Kheralu, and Visnagar Talukas of the Kadi District as in the preceding year. Applications from 78 villages were received and permits were issued to cultivate Poppy in an area of about 1,742-15 bighas. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 176 maunds, 23 seers and 25 tolas against 39 maunds, 32 seers and 15 tolas of the preceding year—thus showing an increase of 136 maunds, 31 seers and 10 tolas. The increase was due to the cultivation of Poppy in a larger area and the better yield of the juice.

Price paid for the purchase of opium juice.

274. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all the juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to the issue of licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice was fixed at Rs. 6 per seer of 40 tolas as in the preceding year.

Opium sent to Depots.

275. The following figures show the quantity of opium sent to State Depôts and that sold to the British Government Factory at Ghazipur:—

Year.	Opium sent to Local Depots for consumption in the State in lbs.	Opium sold to British Government Factory at Ghazipur in lbs.	Opium sold in China in lbs.	Remarks.
1918-19 ..	19,180	....	3,719	
1919-20 ..	15,750	7,002	....	

The quantity of opium sent to Local Depôts is less by 3,430 lbs. than in the year preceding, the quantity being dependent on the expected consumption in the State as also on the balance in the Depôts at the time of the requisition. The fall in consumption seems to be due to the higher prices charged by the retail vendors and to the present high cost of living, the opium-eating population being mostly poor. It is mainly due to the fact that the younger generation does not take to this drug habit.

276. The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are as follows:—

Sale of opium in the State.

Year.	Cost of production in Rupees.	Amount realised from vendors in Rupees.	Profit to the State in Rupees.
1918-19	1,20,566	5,29,408	4,08,842
1919-20	1,15,316	5,38,497	4,23,181

277. As stated in last year's report 30 chests of opium were sold to the Chinese Government in exchange for Chinese Government Bonds worth 193,000 dollars equivalent to Rs. 6,31,261-13-8 (which are credited to Government in the Sidhpur Treasury) maturing in ten years and redeemable yearly, from the 6th year, at 20 per cent. and secured on the stamp revenue and bearing interest at 6 per cent. The interest on these bonds amounting to Rs. 23,441-13-6 (free of premium charges) from June 1919 to the end of May 1920 was collected and credited to Government during the year under report.

Sale of opium in China.

278. On requisition from the British Government 50 chests of opium were sold to that Government and delivered over to the Managing Director of the Ghazipur Factory at Rs. 1,400 per chest. The financial results of these sales will be included in the next year's report.

Sale of opium to the British Government.

H. Customs and Port Dues.

279. The following statement shows the revenue obtained from (*a*) Customs duties at Chandod and Excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District, (*b*) the Sea Customs and Port dues as well as land customs at the inland "Nakas" in the Amreli District and (*c*) the wharfage dues (Armar Cess) in the Navsari District :—

Revenue from Customs and Port Dues.

District.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	99,262	1,28,419	
Kadi	82	....	
Navsari	5,956	6,121	
Amreli	64,488	91,505	
Total ..	1,69,788	2,26,045	

It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 29,157 in the Baroda District, which was mainly due to more production and sale of cotton goods. The increase of Rs. 165 in the Navsari District is not material. The increase of Rs. 27,017 in the Customs Revenue of the Amreli District is due to the

good year and to the high prices of articles imported and exported from that District on which the Customs duty collected is *ad-valorem.*

Miscellaneous.

280. The post of the Coast Guard Officer which was created in 1917-18 was abolished on the 12th December 1919.

I. Salt.

Salt Revenue of Kodinar Taluka.

281. The salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi and Navsari District remained unaltered. In the Kodinar Taluka of the Amreli District the period of farm having expired in July 1919 the five salt beds in that Taluka were put to auction for the next triennial period for the monopoly of collecting, manufacturing and selling salt. It fetched Rs. 535 per year as against Rs. 572-8-0 in the previous year.

Salt Revenue of Okhamandal.

282. As on a proposal submitted from the Commerce Department, the salt pans of the Okhamandal Taluka have been handed over to Sheth Ratilal Jethalal of Damnagar, no salt revenue was realised from the base of salt pans last year. Rs. 136-14-0 were, however, realised as an assessment on land covered by salt which is credited to the Revenue Department and Rs. 418-12-0 as an export duty on salt exported to African Ports which has been included in the Customs revenue.

Export of Okhamandal salt.

283. The question of exporting our Okha salt to the British Ports in India has long been under correspondence with the Government of India. The Government of India have consented during the year, to allow the export of Okha salt to British Indian Ports outside the Bombay Presidency. The Okhamandal Commissioner has been instructed to take steps to

accumulate the salt and see that it was not washed away during the last monsoon. Details of this export of salt are still being arranged with the Government of India.

J. Stamps.

284. The Accountant General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision over the general working of the Stamp Act rested with the Sar Subha.

Constitution.

285. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Revenue.

Sources of Revenue.	1918–1919.	1919–1920.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Court fee Stamps	3,68,440	4,18,236
Sale of Documentary Stamps	4,39,194	4,68,637
Special levies	9,678	8,006
Miscellaneous receipts	20,292	10,479
Total ..	8,37,604	9,05,358

The revenue has increased by Rs. 67,754 and considering the fact that the number of documents registered has decreased, it is difficult to assign a convincing reason for the increased revenue. The only reason, however, that Government records can disclose to explain this increase is that the number of documents of the value of over Rs. 1,000 had increased. It is also possible that the stamps purchased by the people may not at all have been used owing to the sudden slump in the cotton market towards the end of the official year.

286. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps":—

Expenditure.

Year.	Rs.
1918-19	52,409
1919-20	90,633

The expenditure has increased by Rs. 38,244 as a supply of new stamps was procured during the course of the year.

287. The Personal Assistant to the Head of the Department inspected 14 Depôts, 36 Stamp Vendors' Daftars and 60 Public Offices in order to see that stamps of requisite value were available to the public without any difficulty and also that the revenue was being properly safeguarded.

Inspection.

288. The Department referred 3 cases to the Varisht Court for decision during the year, while there were 12 cases pending decision by that Court at the close of the previous year. Of these 15 cases, 7 were decided by the Varisht Court, agreeing with the Department in 4 and differing in 3. The number of cases pending decision at the close of the year was 8.

Cases referred to the Varisht Court.

K. Barkhali.

289. During the year Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., continued in charge of this Branch as Sar Suba and Mr. R. K. Jadhav, B.A., LL.B., as Barkhali Assistant.

Personnel.

Temporary Establishment and their Work.

290. Revision Patraks of 150 villages were prepared during the year against 153 in the preceding year, out of which 76 were of Mehsana Taluka, 16 of Visnagar, 18 of Kheralu and 40 of Vijapur.

Preparation of Revision of Barkhali Patraks.

291. The special duty Kamdar Mr. Limaye completed the work of enquiring into the Barkhali land of Kalol Taluka, but some papers regarding the same were lost on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Fresh decisions had therefore to be passed in these cases. The cost of the establishment during the year on account of salary, bhutta and contingent amounted to Rs. 2,522-3-9.

The work done by the Special Mobadla Party.

292. The work of inquiring into Barkhali lands of Miyagam was finished during the year under report. The cost of the establishment during the year on account of salary, bhutta and contingent amounted to Rs. 812-6-11 and will be borne by the Thakore of the village. The total amount of the work turned out during the year was :—

Inquiry of Barkhali land of Miyagam.

Name of Village.	Total Barkhali land in bighas.	Total No. of cases to be inquired into.	Number of cases inquired into last year.	Number of cases inquired into during the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5
Miyagam ..	4,335	187	110	77

The papers of Miyagam and Karamdi have been duly received in the Record of this Office.

293. During the year orders regarding 2 Inami villages were passed by the Huzur and regarding 2 by the Council. The following statement shows at a glance the names of the villages, the assessment, the settlement charged and the Vadharas, service amount and the institutional charges levied on the village:—

Inami village cases.

Serial No.	Villages.	Assessment on the resumed villages or parts of villages.	Assessment charged on villages continued.	Vadharo levied on villages continued.	Service levied on villages continued.	Institutional charges levied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Gangpur ..	..	..	..	136 13 6	..	
2	Ghadechi ..	..	667 13 6	..	..	..	
3	Pania ..	..	..	..	..	..	The village is to be kept under attachment.
4	Motibhadol Vemar.	2,629 15 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	
	Total ..	2,629 15 0	667 13 6	..	1,136 13 6	..	
	Last year's figures.	2,387 6 0	271 12 0	6,259 13 0	1,231 8 0	129	

294. In the Cash Branch 94 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 35,370-6-4 out of which Rs. 26,415-0-7 were continued and Rs. 8,955-5-9 disallowed. Last year's figures were 144 claims and amount claimed and continued were Rs. 43,801-11-10 and Rs. 28,778-9-0 respectively. Allowances of an annual value of Rs. 177-3-0 were purchased for

Cash Work.

Rs. 2,568-6-0 giving an average of nearly 14 years' purchase. Last year's figures were Rs. 264-8-0 and Rs. 3,153-3-0 respectively.

295. In the Non-guaranteed Giras Branch 11 claims came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 411-14-3 of which Rs. 329-0-6 were continued and Rs. 82-13-9 disallowed. A claim of Rs. 33-8-3 was purchased for Rs. 545-14-6, giving an average of nearly 16 years' purchase. Last year's figures were 9 and the amounts claimed and disallowed were Rs. 323-14 and Rs. 18-10-0 respectively. Besides 4 Takka Hak Mobadla (mutation) cases were dealt with during the year.

Non-guaranteed Giras Work.

296. In the Vatan Branch 4 claims in all were disposed of during the year under report. Of these 3 were for succession and one miscellaneous. The amount claimed was Rs. 3,100-14-11 of which Rs. 2,807-12-0 were continued and Rs. 293-2-11 disallowed. Of the 3 succession cases dealt with one was continued with 12 annas service and 2 with 10 annas service. Last year's claims were 11 and the amounts continued and disallowed were Rs. 13,480-3-0 and Rs. 293-15-0 respectively.

Vatan Work.

297. During the year under report nothing is refunded nor written off. Last year Rs. 112-5-0 were refunded and Rs. 8,274-0-9 were written off.

Arrears and Refund.

298. No original settlement order was passed during the year regarding Nakri land. 337 claims about Barkhali land came for disposal. In 108 cases land measuring bighas 525-10 and assessed at Rs. 1,077-1-0 was resumed and in 6 cases land bighas 188-13 assessed at Rs. 411-14-0 which was enjoyed as rent-free, was

Settlement of Barkhali land.

subjected to settlement. Three Revision Barkhali Patraks of Inami villages were prepared during the year. This year's figures as compared with those of the last year stand as under:—

Item.	Last year.	This year.
1. Original settlement orders	3	....
2. Review claims about Barkhali land .	142	337

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

299. During the year 135 Barkhali land succession cases came up for disposal, against 110 in the last year. Rs. 670-5-0 were levied as fines for laches against Rs. 710 in the last year. Bighas 201-14 assessed at Rs. 120-15-0 were purchased for Rs. 1,935-0-0, giving an average of fifteen times the loss to Government. Last year no land was purchased.

Loan Work.

300. Nine loans amounting to Rs. 1,40,074-3-10 were advanced during the year under report to various Sardars, Shiledars and Thakores:—

Name of the Loanee.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Monpur Thakore Mulbha Sursang	2,000	0	0
2. Miyagam Thakore, Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji	70,000	0	0
3. Mir Sadruddin Nawab Saheb	1,000	0	0
4. Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwad	7,074	3	10
5. Shrimant Gangajirao Sakharam Gaekwad	6,000	0	0
6. Shrimant Yadavrao Anandrao Dhyber	10,000	0	0
7. Khanda Thakore Ramsinhji Pratap Sinhji	40,000	0	0
8. Shiledar Khasherao Bajirao Hande	3,000	0	0
9. Shiledar Kamlojirao Jadhavrao Jagtap	1,000	0	0
Total ..	1,40,074	3	10

The balance due to the Government from 41 outstanding loans in all, at the end of July 1920, amounted to Rs. 8,16,620-11-3 and the recovery during the year was Rs. 1,33,309-6-3. The balance from outstanding loans at the end of July 1919 was Rs. 7,69,362-13-10 and recovery Rs. 1,31,420-11-0. From these figures, it will be seen that the recovery of loans during the year under report was satisfactory.

Appeals to the Huzur.

301. 40 appeals were preferred during the year against the decision of the Department, which with the balance of 48 pending at the end of last year, numbered 88 in all. Of these one was withdrawn by the appellant, 15 *prima-facie* rejected, 12 disallowed, 9 remanded to the Department, 1 modified and in 2 cases the orders of the Department were reversed. Last year's figures were 10 disallowed, 6 *prima-facie* rejected, 6 remanded to the Department, and in 6 cases the orders of the Department were reversed.

Record Work.

302. The Barkhali land record for the year 1919-20 has been arranged and filed according to the Record Rules.

Petitions.

303. 1,276 petitions were received during the year against 1,324 in the last year, which with 92 the balance of the last year, made up in all 1,416 of which 1,350 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 66.

Expenditure.

304. The total expenditure on the Barkhali Branch during the year was Rs. 21,947 as against Rs. 19,478 last year.

No.	Item.	Pay.			Bhutta.			Contingent.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Assistant and Establishment.	13,378	7	5	472	2	6	2,240	0	0
2	Shiledari Branch ..	546	0	0	....			....		
3	Revision Barkhali Patrak.	635	0	6	152	0	3	...		
4	Other Temporary Establishment.	1,912	13	6	88	10	9	....		
5	Special Mobadla Party ..	1,659	10	9	622	9	0	240	0	0
	Total ..	18,132	0	2	1,335	6	6	2,480	0	0

305. As shown in the last report only mutation work of the Shiledari Branch remained with the Department during the year. 7 mutation cases, 6 for maintenance and pension and 5 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The operation of the Mobadla Rules and the election by the Shiledars to have pension in lieu of their Nemnuks resulted in a clear gain to the State of Rs. 215-8-2 per mensem.

Work of the Shiledari Branch.

306. The work done by the Subas, Naib Subas, Vahivatdars and Mahalkaris was as under :—

Work done by the District Revenue Officers.

Division.	Cash.			Watan.			Cash Giras. (Non-guaranteed.)			Remark.
	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Baroda ..	4	168 5 0	98 8 0	..	..	..	1	83 0 0	83 0 0	
Kadi	12	667 5 0	490 10 0	2	524 13 0	502 10 0	1	36 6 0	..	
Navsari ..	8	202 2 0	125 1 0	1	247 10 6	247 10 6	18	871 13 1	794 12 11	
Amreli ..	5	469 5 0	57 12 0	1	374 3 0	374 3 0	..	..	..	
Total..	29	1,507 1 0	771 15 0	4	1,146 10 6	1,124 7-6	20	991 3 1	877 12 11	

Division.	Barkhali Land Succession.				
	Number of claims.	Land purchased.			Remarks.
		Bighas.	Assessment.	Lump sum given.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Baroda	2,332	..	..	..	
Kadi	862	7–15	12 7 0	139 7 8	
Navsari	530	..	..	..	
Amreli	56	19–6	40 7 0	600 0 0	
Total ..	3,780	27–1	52 14 0	739 7 8	

Settlement of Barkhali Lands.

Division.	Total number of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.			Remarks.
	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assess-ment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Baroda ..	179	527-1-0	1,699 8 0	4	41-3-0	89 13 0	175	486-14-0	1,609 11 0	
Kadi ..	44	307-9-0	484 0 6	9	62-17-0	115 6 0	35	244-12-0	368 10 6	
Navsari ..	40	421-16-10	1.569 13 1	32	405-19-10	1.504 15 1	8	15-17-0	64 4 0	
Amreli ..	5	1,225-12-0	643 1 0	..	..	..	5	1,225-12-0	643 1 0	
	268	2,482-14-10	4,396 6 7	45	509-19-10	1,710 2 1	223	1,97 2-15-0	2,685 10 6	

L. Survey and Settlement.

307. Mr. R. N. Ambegaokar was the Superintendent in charge of the Department since the beginning of the official year. The work of the Department may be divided under the following heads :—

Personnel.

1. Survey operations.
2. Classing operations.
3. City Survey and Inquiry.
4. Jamabandi and Record.

(1) SURVEY OPERATIONS.

308. "A" Party measured 9 villages, did Chouk Mapni in three villages and verified measurements and corrected papers of 4 villages. It split the Survey numbers in 196 villages of different Talukas. It did miscellaneous Tumari work.

Work of "A" Party.

(2) CLASSING OPERATIONS.

309. "F" Party re-classified 69 villages and classified 4 villages of different Talukas. It copied out torn field books, corrected survey papers as per Giras files, did miscellaneous Tumari work, prepared papers of Inami villages according to divisions of Bhagdars and the subsoil statements of Bhadran Peta Mahal, also papers of the hamlets of Kadi Taluka as separate villages and verified the classing work of Gothada Inami village.

Work of "F" Party.

310. The Special Half-Party measured 2,083 Survey numbers, made Revision Bandh Pahani of 1,517 Survey numbers and classified 452 Survey numbers in different villages and verified measuring and classing work.

Work of Special Half-Party.

(3) CITY SURVEY WORK AND INQUIRY, ETC.

311. The City Survey Party completed Property Survey of Billimora and Sojitra Kasbas. Work of Vaso Kasba and circuit Melvani of Baroda and Mehsana Kasba is on hand. It also copied City Survey field books of different Kasbas and revenue field books of villages of Petlad Taluka.

Work of City Survey Party.

312. Since the beginning of the year there have been four parties working. Party No. I did miscellaneous work at Baroda, prepared maps (scale 1″ to 192′) of 8 Kasbas, (1″ to 48′) of 4 Kasbas and made copies or tracings from outline Survey Maps of 2 Kasbas. Parties Nos. II and III worked at Kadi. Party No. IV having completed the Mehsana work was asked to take up the work of Kathor Kasba.

Inquiry Work.

313. The following statement shows the amount of Sanad fees and fines recovered in different towns:—

Amount of fees and fines.

Kasba.	Sanads sent to Sudharai.	Fees recovered during the year.	Fine.	Total.	Remark.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Baroda ..	270	483 13 4	62 8 0	546 5 4	
Dabhoi ..	66	21 0 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	
Patan ..	2,986	3,145 0 0	513 0 0	3,658 0 0	
Sidhpur ..	2	10 0 0	....	10 0 0	
Vadnagar ..	1	..	....	....	
Visnagar ..	14	5,514 0 0	407 0 0	5,921 0 0	
Amreli ..	1	....	....	....	
Mehsana ..	3,062	14,446 0 0	82 0 0	14,528 0 0	
Petlad ..	4	9 0 0	....	9 0 0	
Kadi ..	2,327	2,397 0 0	....	2,397 0 0	
Kathore ..	....	....	....	....	
Billimora ..	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	8,733	26,025 13 4	1,067 8 0	27,093 5 4	

314. The Inquiry Officers resumed lands to the extent of square feet 318,726, out of which 1,981 square feet was sold for Rs. 1,808.

Land resumed and sold.

315. The number of appeals pending at the end of the 'ast year was 23 and during the year 211 new appeals were received, making a total of 234.

Appeal Work.

In 94 of these, the orders of the Lower Court were reve
in 85 they were confirmed, in 20 they were partly reve
or modified, in 2 the parties amicably settled, in one they \
referred to the Civil Court; while one was rejected.

Owing to want of sufficient work for these parties, '
No. III was abolished at the end of the year and the me
provided for in other parties, some were sent as Map
vijdars in the Revenue Department, a few were pensioned of.
One of the Kamdars Mr. Darasha Furdunji Dalal was sent to the Revenue Department.

JAMABANDI.

316. During the year Revision Settlement proposals for the Bhadran Peta Mahal were submitted for orders of Government.

Settlement proposals.

317. Rates were declared in Kadi and Chanasma Taluka and Kot-Rampur, Motap and Dabhad Udafa villages.

Declaration of Rates.

318. The Jamabandi of Vijapur and Kalol Talukas and of two Udafa villages was made. It prepared Bot Khats of 47 villages.

Jamabandi and Bot Khats.

319. Twelve Ticcas of 7 villages were prepared and 385 of 236 villages were sent to different talukas. A map of the whole Raj comprising all details is yet under preparation.

Maps.

Three Tajvijdars were given training in Durusti work.

320. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,74,602 as against Rs. 1,85,493 for the last year. The decrease was mostly due to the abolition of the Commissioner's post, of the Map Dafter and other Branches. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,916.

Expenditure, etc.

M. Giras.

321 There was no change in the personnel of the Department. It remained throughout the whole year under Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A. The Giras Assistant, Mr. V. A. Mehd, retired from service on 3rd November 1919 and Mr. A. K. Patel was appointed in his place as Giras Assistant and he also does the duties of Giras Representative and Alienation Inquiry Officer besides.

Personnel.

The work of Miyagam Alienation Inquiry having been completed by the end of November last, the papers have been handed over to the Revenue Department, Barkhali Branch.

322. The Giras Department had to deal with the following main work :—

Scope and nature of Giras Work.

(*a*) Inquires into and passing decisions in—

(1) Succession cases,

(2) Miscellaneous claims.

(*b*) Correspondence with the Residency, the other department of the State and the Girassias.

(c) Buying up for a lump sum, guaranteed lands and Cash *Haks* or commutation of land for an annual Kothli-Santh.

(d) Execution of the Original and Appellate Court's Decisions and Inspection of Taluka Cutcherries.

(e) Conducting appeals in the Residency.

(*f*) Alienation Inquiry Work.

Work done during the year.

323. There were 60 fresh Succession cases and 12 cases of the preceding year were pending disposal. Out of this number, 37 were disposed of, 29 being awarded and 8 rejected. There were 49 miscellaneous cases of which 30 were fresh ones, 18 were disposed of and the balance at the end of 1919-20 consists of 31 cases.

Together with bighas 0-15-0 acquired for public purposes about 58 bighas of land has been excluded from guarantee owing to private sales, etc., and Cash *Haks* of the value of Rs. 201-5-8 have been purchased for a lump sum this year.

There were 80 Residency references and 2 were outstanding at the end of the last year. Out of this 81 have been disposed of. and 1 is pending.

Execution Work.

324. The work of executing the decisions is upto date and there are no arrears.

Inspection of Taluka Cutcherries and places.

325. The Giras Assistant visited and inspected the Taluka Cutcherries of Dabhoi, Saoli, Karjan Dehgam, Attersumba and Vijapur. In Dabhoi, the condition of records was found to be unsatisfactory; and steps are taken to improve it. Besides these Taluka towns the Giras Assistant visited many other villages for local inquiry.

326. The following table shows the results of the Giras and Alienation Inquiry appeals decided by the Heads of the Department during the year :—

Re: Result of the Giras and Alienation Inquiry Appeals.

Nature of appeal.	Balance at the end of 1918-1919.	New File.	Total.	Disposed. Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised or Modified.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Rejected as time-barred.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Giras	7	11	18	3	..	3	1	..	..	11
Kadi Inquiry	77	193	270	4	1	1	1	27	..	236
Baroda Inquiry	39	401	440	119	93	3	3	19	..	203
Total ..	123	605	728	126	94	7	5	46	..	450

327. The Resident fixed several appeals for hearing in the months of November and December but only three were taken up and disposed of. In all of these the decisions of the State Courts have been maintained. One of the appeals of the Warsoda Bhayat, related to extension of guarantee to about 200 bighas of land. It is rejected. The other two were minor ones.

Residency Giras Appeals.

No reply has been received as yet to the representation made last year to the Government of India about levying Succession Nazarana *Re*: the Estate of Mandwa in Rewa Kantha. Correspondence regarding two important matters, *viz.*, *re*: collecting the ¼ (one-fourth) share of His Highness

Government in the settlement charge imposed on the guaranteed Wantas' alienated lands and about appointing a separate manager for the Wantas and other properties situated in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja belonging to the Minor Thokare of Warsoda, is still going on.

Alienation Inquiry Work.

328. A few cases of Alienation Inquiry which remained undecided last year have been decided and all the decisions of the Original Court except in the case of Kukerwada Wanta, have been fully executed and notices issued. Besides executing decisions of about 16,220 bighas of land and issuing 5,769 notices the temporary establishment kept for Alienation Inquiry Work did other miscellaneous work of correcting the records and preparing Fesul Patraks. Fesul Patraks have been prepared and copies thereof supplied to the Mahal authorities in case of 144 Wantas.

The two Surveyors split up 309 numbers in 31 villages of Dabhoi, Sinore, Saoli, Baroda, Badhran and Padra Talukas of Baroda District and Dehegam, Vijapur, Kalol and Mehesana Talukas of Kadi District. Besides this they did the work of making necessary corrections in Survey papers and other technical work.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

A. Local Boards.

Number of Local Boards Institution.

329. The number of District Boards remained unchanged (four) and that of Taluka Boards was 38 as in the preceding year. The Village Boards were distributed in the four Districts as under :—

District.	Number of Village Boards.		Increase.
	1919-20.	1918-19.	
Baroda	707	707	....
Kadi	896	893	3
Navsari	476	476	....
Amreli	242	242	....
Total ..	2,321	2,318	3

The increase of three Village Boards in Kadi is due to the formation of Village Boards in the Inami Villages of (1) Dharnoj, (2) Dharpur and (3) Odhava of the Pattan Taluka.

330. The constitution of the District Boards remained unchanged; only some of the Suba's powers were given to Personal Naib Subas in Baroda and Kadi Districts. Consequently the Personal Naib Subas presided over the meetings of these Boards in these two Districts. At Navsari and Amreli the Subas continued to be the Presidents as in the preceding year. There was some change in the constitution of Taluka Boards, where the Naib Subas presided at the Mahal Panchayat of their head-quarter towns, where there was a non-official Vice-President. The Vahivatdars worked as Presidents of other Taluka Boards. Most of the Taluka Boards have now been empowered to elect their own Vice-Presidents from the non-official members. Recently the element of elected members was increased from one-half to two-thirds and four Mahal Panchayats—Baroda, Bhadran, Pattan, and Amreli—were given the privilege of electing their own President. The constitution of the Village Boards remained the same, but the Huzur was pleased to confer the right of direct representation upon the voters in the election of their representatives in the Mahal Panchayats.

Constitution.

331. The amalgamation of the professional staff of these bodies with Government Public Works Department was continued as in the preceding year in the Baroda and Navsari Districts. After further experience this scheme will be extended to the other Districts also.

Amalgamation of Professional Staff with P. W. Department.

332. A few years ago Government had tried the system of allotting to each village a certain proportion of its Local Fund revenue for its own requirements, but it was abandoned on the ground that the small sums thus allotted were in most cases frittered away without doing any substantial work. The real difficulty was that of larger funds and it has now been decided to ear-mark certain items of government revenue for the use of the Village Panchayats and the rental of village sites; the income from the sale of fruits and fruit trees has been allotted to the Village Boards.

Village allotments.

333. The following table shows the number of official and non-official members of District and Taluka Local Boards and their average attendance at the meetings: –

Membership.

District.	Members.			Total.	Average attendance.	
	Elected.	Nominated.			Official.	Non official.
		Official.	Non-official.			
Baroda	112	54	70	236	29·5	85·1
Kadi	131	68	76	275	37·10	73·20
Navsari	75	39	45	159	26·37	45·43
Amreli	56	34	30	120	20·56	29·31
Total ..	374	195	221	790	28·38	58·26

The number of members was 790 against 789 of the preceding year. The increase of one was due to the increase of one official member in the Amreli Taluka Board.

Income.

334. The income of the Boards under the various heads is shown below :—

No.	Heads of Income.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Cess (including last year's balance) ..	9,24,922	4,76,534
2	Contribution from Government for Public Libraries, Schools and Chowras.	67,829	1,10,187
3	Contribution from private individuals ..	27,085	30,199
4	Miscellaneous	71,107	36,975
5	Proceeds from ferry boats	67	101
6	Rent from Dharamshallas and public buildings.	127	115
7	Recovery of advances and outstanding balances.	1,61,099	1,16,655
8	Reserve Fund	31,077	3,40,966
9	Contribution from P. W. D. for Government works.	2,52,290	1,80,516
10	Interest of Reserve Fund	8,563	16,640
	Total ..	15,44,166	13,08,888

The increase under item No. 1 is due to the Local Cess income being received in advance and also to the fact that the collection and inspection charges were excused.

Accumulated funds of the value of 60 per cent. of the compulsory education fines were credited to the District Boards in the preceding year which explains the decrease in item No. 2. Bhadran and Shankheda have been given special grants this year for school buildings and there is an increase in the item No. 9 of contribution amount. Local Boards being allowed to earn interest on the unspent balances, deposited funds

in the Baroda Bank to a greater extent than in the previous year, hence the increase under item No. 7.

335. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by these bodies :—

Expenditure.

No.	Items.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	1,00,688	80,163
2	Civil Works	4,73,058	5,02,234
3	Education	2,59,708	2,83,603
4	Medical and Vaccination	25,429	7,475
5	Sanitation and other works of public convenience.	17,019	17,300
6	Advances	58,865	1,05,545
7	Miscellaneous	1,89,359	1,35,308
8	Contribution from Local cess to Municipalities and Vishisth Panchayats.	12,192	10,385
9	Refund of unspent savings of last year ..	3,01,905	1,63,000
10	Expenditure from last year's balances ..	88,437	23,225
11	Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards for Civil Works.	15,758	25,819
	Total ..	15,42,418	13,54,057

The increase under the head of administration was chiefly the result of amalgamation of the Public Works and Local Boards professional establishments in the Baroda and Naosari Districts. The allotments made to the Veterinary Dispensaries during the year explain the increase under item No. 4. Advances were paid in proportion to the works undertaken, hence the decrease under item No. 6. The Kadi Local Board

being allowed to earn interest, deposited its unspent balance in the Baroda Bank, hence the increase under item No. 9. A big amount was withdrawn from the Bank of Baroda's Surat Branch and hence there is an increase under item No. 10.

Comparison of charges under Civil Works.

336. The following statement compares the expenses under the various heads of Civil Works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	1919 20.	1918 19.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Communications :—		
(a) Original	62,458	74,224
(b) Repairs	24,297	37,531
Total ..	86,755	1,11,755
B.—Civil buildings :—		
(1) Chowras -		
(a) Original	28,032	24,698
(b) Repairs	34,499	30,982
Total ..	62,531	55,680
(2) Public buildings (Libraries, etc.)—		
(a) Original	18,259	39,634
(b) Repairs	7,295	1,970
Total ..	25,554	41,604
(3) Tile-turning and supervision	2,699	7,411
Total for Civil buildings ..	90,784	1,04,695

Items.	1919-20.	1918-19.
C.—Water supply :—	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Wells—		
(a) Original	42,486	57,970
(b) Repairs	28,842	40,762
Total ..	71,328	98,732
(2) Tanks—		
(a) Original	1,333	4,346
(b) Repairs	40,345	77,135
Total ..	41,678	81,481
(3) Cattle-troughs—		
(a) Original	5,993	7,916
(b) Repairs	1,764	5,307
Total ..	7,757	13,223
Total for water supply ..	1,20,763	1,93,436
D.—Other Works—		
(a) Original	5,541	6,961
(b) Repairs	2,035	1,942
Total ..	7,576	8,903
E.—Other works with the agency of Village Boards.	1,31,491	352
General Total ..	4,37,369	4,19,141

There is a slight increase in expenditure, which is due to the amalgamation of Public Works with the Panchayat Works establishments. The Navsari District completed 76 works of about Rs. 85,271 entrusted by the Public Works Department, and the Baroda District spent about Rs. 1,28,236 contributed by the Public Works Department.

337. Those of the Village Boards that were invested with Civil and Criminal powers did their work on the whole satisfactorily. Many of them have learnt to take interest in their work.

Judicial work done by Village Boards.

338. The Panchayat Pratinidhi Sabha was convened under the Presidentship of the Dewan at the end of June, in which several questions of public importance were discussed.

Panchayat Pratinidhi Sabha.

339. The Government was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. one lakh for medical relief and village sanitation. This sum was to be spent as a subvention to these Local Boards which collected an equivalent amount by voluntary contribution.

Government grant Rs. one lakh.

B. Vishishta Panchayats.

340. There were 12 Vishishta Panchayats in the Baroda District, 10 in the Kadi, 5 in the Navsari, and 5 in the Amreli District, making a total of 32. There were 10 Vishishta Panchayats in the Kadi District during the previous year, but the Mehsana Vishishta Panchayat was turned into a Municipality from the year under report, so the total number of Vishishta Panchayats in the Kadi District remains ten, owing to the establishment of a new Vishishta Panchayat at Ladol in the Vijapur Taluka.

Number of Vishishta Panchayats.

341. The constitution of these Vishishta Panchayats remained unchanged during the year. Vaso and Bahadarpur (Baroda District), Vishishta Panchayats had elected Presidents. These bodies

Constitution.

combine the functions and responsibilities of the Village Boards as well as Municipalities. The number of meetings held by these bodies ranged from 4 to 50 during the year under report.

Income.

342. The income of these bodies during the year was as below:—

No.	Heads of Income.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Grant by Government	33,306	25,570
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
	(a) House-tax	37,124	35,191
	(b) Octroi	47,316	58,429
	(c) Toll	5,180	4,129
	(d) Water Cess	32,380	36,537
	(e) Other taxes	9,103	7,057
	Total ..	1,31,103	1,41,343
3	Other sources of Income—		
	(a) Rent of "Gamthan" land ..	1,447	1,309
	(b) Sale of Manure	326	307
	(c) Receipts from markets and slaughter houses.	23,776	12,893
	(d) Miscellaneous	17,914	15,726
	Total ..	43,463	30,235
4	Contribution from Local Cess	9,832	5,970
	Grand Total ..	2,17,704	2,03,118

There is an increase in the first head. The decrease in the second head is due to the decrease of Customs Revenue in the Navsari District during the year under report. The increase under other heads was due to the increase of Toll and other-taxes. The increase under the third head is due to the recovery of arrears of other taxes. On the whole there is a perceptible increase in the income of these bodies which proves that they are progressing.

Expenditure.

343. The total expenditure during the last two years is shown below:—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	19,510	17,202
2	Public safety (lighting and protection from fire).	28,855	31,472
3	Public health and convenience (conservancy, public works, watering roads, etc.)	1,18,879	1,34,339
	Total ..	1,67,244	1,83,013

There is a decrease in the expenditure on the whole. The scarcity allowance accounts for the increase under administration.

Inspection.

344. The work of these bodies was inspected by the Pragati Adhikari, the Subas, the Naib Subas, and Sanitary Commissioner, the Accounts Department, and the Varishat Court, in the Branches within the scope of their respective Departments.

Remarks.

345. Some of the Vishishta Panchayats are also authorised to hear and dispose of petty Civil and Criminal cases, and the work done by them in this Branch was fairly satisfactory.

C. Municipalities.

Number of Municipalities.

346. The number of Municipalities was ten last year and as the Mehsana Vishishta Panchayat was changed into a Municipality, there were eleven during the year under report.

Constitution.

347. The constitution of these bodies remained the same as in the previous year. The Subas of the District continued to be the Presidents of the Pattan, Navsari, and Amreli Municipalities

and the sub-divisional Naib Subas were the Presidents of the Visnagar, Sidhpur, Billimora, Mehsana, Gandevi and Dabhoi Municipalities. The constitution of the Petlad Municipality was somewhat changed. Owing to inefficient management Government had to appoint a Chief Officer with the status of the President, the Municipality being treated as a City Municipality. In the case of the Baroda City Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner continued to act as the President and the powers of the Suba in connection with the Municipal works, exercised by the Municipal Commissioner, were transferred to the Pragati Adhikari under the amended Municipal Act. All the Municipalities continued to enjoy the privilege of electing non-official Vice-Presidents.

The number of meetings held by each Municipality.

348. The following table shows the number of meetings held by each Municipality during the year and the number of elected and nominated members :—

Name of the Municipalities.	Number of meetings.	Number of Members.	
		Elected.	Nominated.
Baroda City	20	24	12
Dabhoi	34	10	10
Petlad	50	12	12
Sidhpur	11	10	10
Pattan	16	12	12
Visnagar	15	10	10
Mehsana	11	8	8
Navsari	9	12	12
Gandevi	11	8	8
Billimora	8	8	8
Amreli	8	12	12
Total ..	193	126	114

The number of meetings held during the previous year was 166.

Total income of all the Municipalities.

349. The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 9,88,199 as against Rs. 8,43,316 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,44,883:—

Income of the Baroda City Municipality.

350. The following table shows the income of the Baroda City Municipality :—

No.	Sources.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Grant from Government	1,55,282	1,85,000
2	Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
	(a) Octroi	1,83,784	1,69,665
	(b) Tax on animals and vehicles ..	9,876	8,909
	(c) Toll	4,461	4,122
	(d) Water Cess and Water Tax	1,54,368	1,11,017
	(e) Conservancy	31,809	21,626
	(f) Drainage	13,891	10,619
	(g) Tax on offensive and dangerous trades	2,485	2,266
3	Other sources of revenue	43,144	37,628
4	Miscellaneous	1,39,063	56,916
	Total ..	7,38,163	6,07,768

There is a decrease of Rs. 29,717-13-6 in the item of Government grant which is due to the fact that Rs. 60,000 were given to the Municipality in addition to Rs. 1,25,000 in the year 1918-19. Moreover during the year under report, over and above the actual grant of Rs. 1,25,000 Rs. 30,282-2-6 were added as the result of adjustment of accounts between the Government and the Municipality. There is an increase of Rs. 14,118-10-8 under the head of Octroi and the Tax on animals and vehicles also shows an increase of Rs. 966-6-1 which was due to a great extent to the recovery of arrears. The Toll shows an increase of Rs. 338-13-0 as a result of greater

number of carts coming to Baroda from the surrounding villages with octroi free articles or empty. The Water Cess and Water Tax show an increase of Rs. 43,351-8-4 which was mainly due to the recovery of past arrears chiefly from some of the Government Departments. The increase under the head of Conservancy was mainly due to the prompt recovery of the present dues and the past arrears. There is an increase under the head of Drainage Tax and Tax on offensive and dangerous trades, as the drainage connections have increased and also more Licenses were granted during the year. There is a large increase under the head of Miscellaneous revenues which is mostly the result of the adjustment of Municipal debts with the Government.

On the whole there is an increase of Rs. 1,60,112-3-4. This is due to the fact that the preceding year 1918-19 saw the close of the Great War, and it was also a year of famine, influenza and Cholera epidemics, which generally tended to retard the work of Revenue collection.

Income of other Municipalities.

351. The income of the several Municipalities is shown in the following table :—

No.	Sources.	1919-20.	1918-19.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Municipal Rates and Taxes	1,80,742 11 9	1,66,623 10 0
2	Other Sources	49,795 4 10	47,032 8 9
3	Miscellaneous	19,498 11 5	21,891 9 11
4	Grant from Government	....	....
	Total ..	2,50,036 12 0	2,35,547 12 8

The increase was due to the recovery of past arrears and also due to the general increase in the income of all the Municipalities.

Expenditure of all the Municipalities.

352. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities taken together was Rs. 9,07,510-6-5 as against Rs. 7,83,057-11-11 in the preceding year.

Expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality.

353. The expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality during the year was as follows :—

No.	Item.	1919-20.			1918-19.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Central Administration	96,929	3	1	81,109	15	1
2	Other charges	1,51,363	9	3	90,181	4	3
3	Roads	30,914	15	4	51,721	12	6
4	Other public works	45,166	14	8	23,942	12	0
5	Conservancy	98,307	6	2	1,09,133	2	5
6	Road watering	34,634	1	4	49,107	9	5
7	Lighting	52,771	12	9	37,061	5	2
8	Water Works	59,975	6	5	54,610	5	2
9	Drainage	42,436	2	5	27,140	0	8
10	Compensation	7,106	4	11	2,058	13	3
11	City Improvement Trust	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
	Total ..	6,69,605	12	4	5,76,066	15	11

There is an increase under the head of central administration, due to the increase in the pay of the establishment. The increase in items Nos. 2, 7, 8, and 9 is due to the higher

prices prevailing during the year under report. The decrease in No. 3 is due to the fact that very little work was done in road repairing for want of metal. The increase under the head No. 4 is due to the fact that the energy of the Municipal Engineering Department was more directed towards the repairs of the Municipal Buildings and wells. The decrease under the head of conservancy was due to the irregular attendance of some of the Bhangis. There is a decrease of Rs. 14,473-8-1 under the head of road watering which is due to the fact that in the preceding year the contractors demanded higher rates for watering the roads as the price of fodder was higher than the year under report. There is an increase under the head of compensation owing to the fact that more properties were acquired during the year. There is no change in the last item.

Expenditure of other Municipalities.

354. The following figures represent the principal items of expenditure by the other Municipalities during the year:—

No.	Item.	1919-20.			1918-19.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	General Administration	22,400	3	1	17,231	0	0
2	Roads and other public works ..	45,878	5	4	55,942	0	0
3	Road watering	7,091	12	6	6,733	0	0
4	Conservancy	49,754	8	5	43,838	0	0
5	Lighting	36,056	2	9	26,908	0	0
6	Other charges	70,301	9	6	51,225	0	0
7	Compensation	6,391	9	6	5,113	0	0
	Total ..	2,37,874	3	1	2,06 90	0	0

On the whole there was an appreciable increase in expenditure which is attributed mainly to conservancy, road watering and lighting and also owing to scarcity allowances.

355. The system of voting by ballot was introduced in the elections from last year.

Vote by ballot.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A. Agriculture.

Personnel.

356. Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag., B. Sc. (Kans.), M. Sc. (Wisc.), acted as Director of Agriculture during the year.

The post of the Deputy Director of Agriculture has not been filled up. It was considered that a whole-time Agricultural Engineer would be needed to look after the different engineering activities particularly after the initiation of tractor ploughing in this part and proposals were submitted to Government to sanction the post.

Special features of the work done during the year. Board of Agricuture Meeting.

357. The meeting of the Agricultural Board at Pusa and the Nagpur Tractor Demonstration at which the Director was present are the main features of the work during the year. A detailed report of both these events was submitted to Government and further instructions of Government in the matter are being attended to.

Nagpur Tractor trials.

358. The Nagpur Tractor Demonstration to which the Director was deputed was not as successful as it was expected. Only five manufacturers exhibited their machines and both these tractor-makers have advanced the prices until they are now quoted at Rs. 4,500 for Austin and Rs. 7,600 for Lauson in place of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,500 respectively at the tractor trials.

Government have sanctioned liberal advances for promoting the use of the tractors for agricultural developments and it is hoped that the people will largely use these opportunities.

Deputation for the Statistical Class at Calcutta.

359. The Baroda Government through the Department of Agriculture had been giving every kind of help and information for statistical returns through the Resident at Baroda. The Baroda State figures, however, were not shown separately, being merely included in the Bombay Presidency figures. As a result of a conference between the Director of Statistics with the Government of India and the Baroda Government, it has now been decided that the Baroda Government will have direct relations with the Director of Statistics and that the Baroda figures will be shown separately in the All-India compilation.

In order to facilitate the working of this new arrangement Mr. Findlay Shirras had opened a Class of instruction to which officers from various Native States were deputed. Baroda sent three Members—the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Mr. R. V. Desai—and the Class which included in its course various subjects of statistical importance continued for about a month.

The new arrangement of direct communication with the Imperial Government while it confers certain privileges, carries also a greater responsibility for communicating the Statistics timely and accurately.

Cotton type mixtures in Navsari Section.

360. A survey of the prevailing evil of mixing with inferior types the Navsari and Surat cottons was taken up in collaboration with the Cotton Superintendent of N. Gujarat of the Bombay Department of Agriculture. As a

result it was found that the percentage of the Ghogari or intermediate types varied from field to field. It may therefore be said to be yet largely an individual factor. The presence of these inferior types is of course a menace to the type of cotton grown in the tract in general and has as such tampered with the purity of the local strain. It is found that the admixture varies from 10 to 86 per cent., the number of pure Ghogari plants being large in the fields of the latter category. If we look at the figures from the other side, *i.e.*, plants belonging to the local type, then it may be said that in general only sixty per cent. of plants are of this group, the rest being intermediate or purely inferior strains.

Distribution and sale of improved seed and seed cotton.

361. Such grievous conditions are bound to affect the price of the Navsari and Surat staple. The evil probably passed unnoticed or perhaps was connived at while a large demand for cotton ruled the market. With the depression that has now set in and the attitude of the market towards the staple product, the mixture has been trumped up to the front and many a farmer and his dealer had to sustain loss because the cotton would not pass muster for the class it was tendered.

Cotton from fields sown with selected cottons however fetched good price on being put to auction and there is every likelihood of the pure type being requisitioned for seed during the next cropping season. It is hoped that with judicious arrangements for sale, the produce of this improved seed, if marketed unmixed, will command a fair price in the market. We have been able to distribute a fair quantity of seed and the sale of produce from this will, no doubt, be anxiously watched by those who have not yet followed the evil example.

362. The whole question of cotton improvement is engaging general attention after the publication of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee. It would be some time before an All-India measure can be adopted for cotton production or transport. In the meanwhile, however, it is necessary to put a stop to the in-roads of inferior types in territories naturally adapted for staple cotton. The Bombay Legislative Council is about to adopt a preliminary restrictive measure for cotton movements and a desire for a measure on similar lines is evinced in Baroda also. The question is engaging the serious attention of both Governments and would be suitably dealt with before long.

Re: improvement in Cotton production.

In the meanwhile, the machinery to put these measures into operation and control them, is being evolved and the Baroda Government have signified their willingness to give whole-hearted support by joining the Central Cotton Committee and having our representative to work there in co-operation with the other provincial Governments.

363. In addition to the recurring grant of Rs. 42,000 sanctioned for oil-engine and pumps, Government have set apart Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) specially for advancing the amount to productive improvements like oil-engines and pumps. The total sum advanced to agriculturists under the different grants amounted to Rs. 47,000 issued to eight applicants.

Grants to Agriculturists.

364. The Palace Dairy which was a branch of the Khangi Department has been transferred to the Agricultural Department.

Transfer of the Palace Dairy to the control of the Department of Agriculture.

365 The total expenditure and receipts of the Department amount to Rs. 74,911-5-3 and Rs. 14,364-1-3 respectively against Rs. 91,135-1-2 and Rs. 19,362-3-4 of the last year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The following table gives the figures for each section :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Administration	12,664 8 3	480 2 0
2	Farms	16,221 10 9	12,420 13 9
3	Propaganda	8.144 7 3	....
4	Boring	19,528 7 3	1,187 0 8
5	Veterinary	18,352 3 9	276 0 10
	Total ..	74 911 5 3	14,364 1 3

366. Considerable anxiety was caused during the early part of the monsoon regarding its character after the sad experience of the short rain-fall during the previous year. The season on the whole may be regarded as a successful one so far as rain-fall was concerned, although it was not free from some abnormal features. The total seasonal precipitation was either in excess or almost normal in the Mahals of the Kadi District. The highest rain-fall and excess beyond normal was to be found in Mehsana where the corresponding figures are 34-17 inches and 9-13 inches. In other districts the rain-fall was short of the normal in most cases. In Baroda all the talukas except Chandod and Sankheda show a deficit varying from about an

Seasonal conditions.

inch and a half in Tilakwada to 13-78 inches in Shinore. In Amreli the variation from normal either way except in Bhimkatta is not quite so large and the season may be said to be quite favourable in that district. In Navsari with the exception of Mangrol and Kamrej where the deficit from normal is over ten inches, the rain-fall may be placed within normal variations.

Damage to Crops.

367. The rains received in November spoiled the standing and harvested crops of the Kharif season and the heavy January rains in Baroda and Navsari did no small damage to tobacco in Baroda and Jawar in Navsari where the precipitation ranged from three and a half to seven inches. They were, however too late in the season to help Rabi crops. They upset the agricultural working, discoloured the grain and interfered with the normal course of maturity ot the cotton crop. The tendency was to delay maturity and give a fresh start of vegitative growth, thus extending the season beyond even the month of May in some cases.

Damage to Crop by frost.

368. In Kadi, however, the chief disturbing factor affecting crop production came in the shape of frost. Quite a large area in this district is under Rabi-crops like wheat, cotton and castors. The drop in the temperature was not equally pronounced in all parts and the crops suffered also in a greater or less degree according to the state of its maturity, the moisture, the condition of the field and the extent and suddenness of the drop in the temperature. The injury inflicted was therefore more or less regional and not on any wholesale scale. Castor and late cottons suffered quite a good deal and in many places wheat completely failed. Most of the talukas in Kadi and Amreli reported damage from frost to castor and cotton.

Working of Department.

369. The working of the Department may be divided into three main sections : —

(A) Agricultural.

(B) Boring.

(C) Veterinary.

(A) AGRICULTURAL.

370. In the Agricultural section are included the following activities —

(*a*) Farms.

(*b*) Entomology.

(*c*) Propaganda, dealing with the work of : —

(1) District Staff.

(2) Agricultural Associations.

(3) Demonstration, Shows and Exhibition.

(4) Publication.

(*a*) FARMS.

Model Farms.

371. The Department had in its charge three farms, one each at Baroda, Jagudan and Songadh. However from August 1920 the Songadh Dhanka Boarding Farm has been transferred to the Educational Department.

(1) *Baroda Model Farm.*

Situation, Area and Divisions.

372. This farm is located outside the city of Baroda near the old Baroda Railway Station and represents the conditions of the Goradu soil section of that district. The gross area of the

farm is about 84 acres of which 64·2 acres were under cultivation during the year. It is divided into Model, Experimental and Miscellaneous area.

Season and crop-pests.

373. The regular monsoon commenced on 7th June giving about two and half inches in that month. The total rain-fall of the season was 33-91 inches. The peculiar feature to be recorded this year was the heavy rain-fall in January amounting to over two inches on the farm, damaging crops ready to be harvested or to be thrashed.

Inspite of the rain-fall being only a few inches above normal, the character of the season was fully that of a wet one, owing to almost continuous rainy weather in July and August.

Besides the usual boll-worm and wilt in the cotton, malformation of chillies and brinjals and smut of Bajri and mildew on Jiru, no pests did any serious damage.

Noteworthy points regarding the work done.

374. The experimental work in the year was chiefly in connection with cotton. It was noticed that an application of bonemeal had increased the outturn of cotton. The starting of cotton with irrigation early in the season did not give any striking result partly because the season had all the characteristic of a wet year and partly because it was sown rather late for the purpose in view. In the varietal trial, it was found that the present local cotton is largely composed of Goghari which has been the bane of the staple cotton in this part. This will be seen more clearly from the fact that while Broach was quoted at Rs. 480 per candy, these types including the local strain were valued at Rs. 225, *i.e.*, even poorer than the Khandesh and Berar cottons. Of course the lint percentages of the selected strains were 44 and 46. But with the present

tendency towards stapled produce, the lint percentages alone are of little value.

375. Besides demonstrating the improved methods of Agricultural practices and improved crops to casual visitors, two regular demonstrations were arranged, one at the time of the Co-operative Conference and the other on the occasion of the meetings of the Panchayat representatives and the Industrial and Agricultural Advisory Board. Visitors, on both these occasions were shown round and they left the farm well-impressed with the work and management.

Demonstration Work.

376. The charges of establishment excluding scarcity allowances are Rs. 2,198-4-6, the total expenditure including Rs. 160 for office contingency, on the Baroda Farm comes to Rs. 9,831-11-9 against an income of Rs. 8,506-3-8.

Establishment charges.

(2) *Jagudan Farm.*

377. This farm is located near the Jagudan Railway Station in the Mehsana Mahal of the Kadi District. It represents the conditions of the light sandy loam section of the district. The area of the farm is about 25 bighas divided into 40 plots.

Situation and Area.

378. The agricultural season commenced by the third week of June with a rain-fall of over three inches for that month. The total rain-fall of the year amounted to over 37 inches considerably larger than the normal. The noteworthy feature of this year's precipitation was the concentration of about 75 per cent. of the total rain in one month--August- only. The rain-fall recorded during this month was 27 inches 79 cents, probably the highest on record.

Season and Crop-pests.

There was frost on 6th and 7th February 1920 and the damage done to crops in some cases was severe.

The season, inspite of its heavy precipitation, was free from any serious attack from plant pests or diseases.

Brief review of Work done in the Farm.

379. The principal work on this farm is in connection with irrigated crops wheat, chillies, tobacco and sarsav -along with some rotation series. Trials of Pusa wheat have given favourable results in fetching a somewhat higher price per maund than the local Wajia type and the work is being continued.

With regard to the Bajri varieties, it was found that neither the Akola nor the Cawnpore types gave as good yield as the local. There is a persistent demand for definite work in this connection being taken up so that in an unseasonable year seed supply may be obtained in the light of this work. Arrangements are being made to take up the work on a comprehensive scale.

(3) *Songadh Farm.*

Work done on the farm.

380. This farm is intended to give practical instruction to the students of the Dhanka School at Songadh in the Navsari District. The area under cultivation was 41 bighas in which 8 monsoon crops such as cotton, rice, tur, bajri, castor, etc., and 15 irrigated crops such as plantains, brinjals, chillies, garlic, onions and other Indian vegetables were taken. Owing to heavy and specially late rains the Khariff crops and specially cotton suffered a great deal. As the students are required to work on the farm and to attend to all field operations, this farm has been instrumental in introducing improved methods of

Agriculture and new valuable crops among the backward ryots of the tract. The farm has now been transferred to the Educational Department.

(*b*) ENTOMOLOGY.

381. The work of demonstrating methods of combating boll-worm of cotton stem, borer of tobacco and jassides on mango was done in villages of Kadi, Baroda and Navsari districts. 173 cultivators took advantage of these demonstrations. During the year the Superintendent of Entomology received 13 reports of attacks of pests which were duly attended to. When on tour he explained the principles of meeting insect pests, their life history and kindred subjects to the cultivators.

The work done in the year.

382. The total expenditure of the Branch amounted to Rs. 3,153-12-8. No income was received in this section in the year under report.

Finance.

(*c*) PROPAGANDA WORK.

(1) *District work.*

383. There are four agricultural graduates working as Inpectors for each district who make the usual implement demonstrations in selected villages, advise agriculturists regarding any agricultural problem and look after the few co-operative experiments undertaken by the farmers with departmental help.

Work of the Agricultural Inspectors.

384. On account of the deterioration of the indigenous cotton seeds in the Raj, the department took steps in co-operation with the Bombay Agricultural Department to improve the situation

Improved cotton seed distribution.

and several villages were visited and enquiries made with the result that the department was able to distribute 2,000 maunds of improved cotton seed, kindly spared by the Bombay Agricultural Department.

Improvements made by the fieldman.

385. The services of a temporary (Khedut) fieldman were continued for the year for pushing on the cultivation of irrigation crops in the villages near the Vadhwana Tank in Dabhoi Mahal. The Department succeeded in planting in these villages the best varieties of fruit trees and in introducing the cultivation of some country vegetables and sugar-cane.

(3) *Demonstration.*

Exhibition and Demonstration held at Dwarka

386. A small Agricultural Demonstration and Exhibition was held at Dwarka with the help of the local officers, in the month of October, with the intention of educating the backward agricultural classes of that distant Taluka.

(4) *Publication.*

The publication of the Khedut Panchang as usual.

387. The Agricultural Calendar, the "Khedut Panchang," was published as usual by the Department. 4,000 copies were printed, all of which have been disposed of. This Panchang besides giving the Agricultural Calendar of the year deals with various Agricultural subjects of interest.

THE TRIMASIK.

The publication of Agricultural Magazine *i.e.* "Kheti and Sahakarya."

388. The publication work of "Kheti and Sahakarya," a Gujarati Agricultural Quarterly, has been again entrusted to the Agriculture Department. 3,000 copies are distributed to the Village Libraries, Co-operative Societies and

Village and other Panchayats, and its importance and usefulness are gradually increasing.

(B) WELL BORING.

Work done in the year under report.

389. Mr. S. G. Narvane, Geologist and Mechanical Engineer, continued to advise the Department on questions of Agricultural Engineering till January 1920. In addition to his agricultural duties the Engineer also experimented with the natural Gas discovered near Jagatia in Kodinar and helped the Kodinar Cement Investigations which Mr. Mitchell, the Cement Expert, undertook to carry out.

Number of applications for Boring and Boring Sets.

390. During the year, the Department had 103 applications for boring. It has been our experience that in a successful season the number of applications for boring is small and the year under reference again bears out the same observation. The Department has 19 Cawnpore sludger type sets, one Musto patent rock boring set with oil engine, three Calyx drills, one with engine and two without them, making a total of 23 sets. Besides the Department has one dredger machine to take out mud, sand, etc., from the well by which also the water supply in wells can be increased. The Department also purchased one Musto patent machine with oil engine from the Sidhpur Mahal Panchayat during the year under report.

Work done.

391. Of the Cawnpore sets, 4 in Kadi, 4 in Baroda and one each in Navsari and Amreli were put to work. Out of the two Musto patents, one worked in Kodinar and one in Savli and of the Calyx drills one worked in Baroda and Kadi and another in Degham and the third one was at Dwarka. In all 57 wells were taken. out of which 40 were successful and 13 unsuccessful

and 4 were left incomplete when the season closed, adding a water supply of 73 Koses. The rock-boring power machine was particularly successful this year, nearly all the wells undertaken having been successfully bored and the demand for such a machine was proportionately increased.

392. At Champaner Road, a bore-hole was made 104 inches deep in hard rock, but no water was struck. Two experimental holes were made at Velan in Kodinar to see the depth of the raw materials for cement work. Gas prospecting was done at Jagatia in Kodinar and work will be commenced as soon as the services of a Gas Expert are secured by the Department of Commerce.

Experimental work done.

393. The total expenditure of the Boring Branch amounted to Rs. 15,273-11-7 and the income during the year was Rs. 1,184-0-8.

Finance.

(C) VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

394. There are ten Veterinary Dispensaries, one each at Baroda, Amreli, Pattan, Mehsana, Navsari, Vyara, Kathor, Bhadran, Petlad and Dabhoi of which the dispensaries at Petlad and Dabhoi were opened during the latter part of the year. Government have sanctioned two more dispensaries at Kodinar and Dwarka.

Dispensaries in the State.

395. The total number of animals treated in these Dispensaries amounted to 8,055 as against 5,810 of the preceding year. Of the animals treated 6,210 were cured, 957 were relieved, 79 died, 618 discontinued treatment and 191 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The most common diseases were

Work done in Dispensaries.

specific, skeleton, eye, ear, skin, digestive, respiratory and genital. The daily average attendance of out-door patients was 20·5 as against 21·9 of the preceding year. The surgical operations performed in all were 1,170 as against 706 of the last year. The number of in-door patients where such facilities are available, *e.g.*, Baroda, Mehsana, Amreli are 38, 11, and 19 respectively.

Work done on tour.

396. In all 58 villages were visited by the Veterinary Surgeons and contageous diseases such as Rinderpest, foot and mouth, Hœmorrhagic Septicæmia were attended to. 781 animals were treated and 109 inoculated against Rinderpest.

Horse breeding at Pattan.

397. At the Pattan Dispensary, a stallion is kept at the expense of the Local Board while Government have sanctioned another for public service. The annual expenditure of these two stallions including the purchase of one, amounted to about Rs. 1,350, over and above the expenditure incurred in the dispensary.

Finance.

398. The expenditure for all these Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 17,027-4-0 which comes to about Rs. 2-1-1 per head of animal treated as against Rs. 2-13-0 of the preceding year. The admission fees amounted to Rs. 249-0-0 as against Rs. 180-4-0 of the last year.

B. Commerce.

Administration.

Personnel.

399. Mr. S. M. Pagar held the Office of the Director of Commerce and Industry for about 5 months when he was relieved by the permanent incumbent Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati who retained

charge of the Department till the end of the year. Mr. K. R. Dotiwala, M.A., was appointed Assistant Director.

Other Administrative changes.

400. The Commerce Department also took up the work of the Department of Statistics and Emigration with Mr. R. V. Desai, M.A., as Assistant.

During the course of the year the administration of the Factory and Electricity Acts was transferred to this Department and the services of the Factory Inspector were placed under the Director. An Advisory Board was created for the Administration of the Electricity Act with the Engineer-in-Chief, the Electrical Engineer, and the Director of Industries as Members.

INDUSTRIES.

Old Industries.

401. (*A*) *Old Industries* :—There was hardly anything special to report regarding the industries already started. All the well established Factories continued to work well and have been expanding. The Cotton Mills were adding more looms and spindles and the Agents of all the successful Cotton Mills and dyeing Factories were starting new industries also. The weak and the struggling were also being rehabilitated. The Glass Factory was turned into a Joint Stock Concern. The Baroda Dyeing Factory was put in working order and the Sugar Factory at Gandevi was also working during the year. Only the Union Dyeing and Bleaching Factory stopped working as it incurred heavy losses in the yarn business. The Nandol Shikshana Sahitya Karyalaya was turned into a Joint Stock Company and arrangements were being made to turn out school apparatus on a large scale. The Iron Foundry connected with the Umbrella Factory was turned into a Joint Stock Concern.

402. (*B*) *Industries recently started*: Of the Industries started in 1918-19, all were making good progress. The Dwarka Cement Works was making rapid headway. The Factory was originally designed to turn out 60,000 tons of cement annually. It has now been decided to double the output and orders for machinery have been placed. It is expected that the Company will turn out cement by the end of the current official year. Land for quarries and factory site was handed over. The Cotton Mill that was projected at Kalol materialised, while the one at Pattan, however, was in doubtful straits.

Recently started Industries.

Of the four applications for preliminary guarantee of concessions for cotton mills that were received in the previous years, two were sanctioned and the promoter organised Joint Stock Companies, while the rest had asked for special concessions which the Government did not consider reasonable. Mr. Narottam Morarji's project of a Cotton Mill for which valuable concessions have been granted, has not yet materialised, but it is hoped that some definite steps will be taken in the near future.

403. (*C*) *New Industries*:- The year under report was one of the most important in the history of Baroda Industries. The conclusion of peace marked the period for a new Industrial spirit all over the country. Restrictions on the issue of new capital were partially removed. People had made money during the war and there was capital available for new ventures. Old Industries that were tottering were revived during the War. All these causes contributed towards a new spirit for the development of Industries. During the last several years, efforts were made to induce outside capitalists to come to Baroda and start Industries. The State Industrial policy was also clearly

New Industries.

laid down. The raw materials that were available for industries were investigated upon and had indicated the possibility of several new and important Industries. Confidence in the fixity of our laws and regulation and in the general administration was fully inspired. The liberal policy of His Highness the Maharaja and his sympathies for the Industrial development were fully understood and made use of.

Accordingly, when the opportunity arrived, prominent people both from Baroda and outside came forward to start new Industries. In most of the cases, the Department was able to give them all the assistance that was possible.

The following is the list of new hat were promoted :—

TEXTILE INDUS

10 Spinning and Weaving Cotton s, *viz.*

3 at Kalol,

2 at Petlad,

1 at Billimora,

1 at Baroda,

1 at Pattan,

1 at Dehgam and

1 at Kadi.

1 Woollen Mill at Baroda.

4 Sewing thread and Hand loom Factories for weaving silk (on a large scale) at Kalol, Dehgam and Visnagar.

OIL MILLS.

3 Oil Mills at Kalol. Dehgam and Kheralu.

Chemical Works.

Concessions were finally granted to Mr. Ratilal Jethalal of Damnagar for Alkali and Salt Works at Dwarka and he is now arranging to orga nise a Joint Stock Concern to work the salt and lime deposits at Dwarka. A similar concession was granted to N. Purshottam and Company for Alkali Works at Kodinar and the Company has organised a Joint Stock Concern to start Alkali Works at Velan in Kodinar where excellent materials for the Industry are available. Through the instrumentality of this Department the Company—the Gackwar Oil and Chemical Works—appointed the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, their Consulting Engineers and the whole project was being worked out by them. Mr. Stanley Smith, the Alkali Expert, who had been consulted, was engaged by the Engineers.

A factory to manufacture Sulphuric and other acids is started at Baroda by Messrs. Kao and Company at Baroda.

Facilities have been given to Mr. Talwalkar of Bombay for a factory to manufacture Solid Extracts.

A Tanning Factory is organised at Kalol. The Western India Mining and Prospecting Syndicate turned their concern into a Joint Stock Company. They want to reorganise their China Clay Refinery and put up Pottery Works. The work, however, has been put off on account of the death of its promoter, Mr. V. M. Shah.

A Dyeing Factory was started at Baroda, as also a Wood Working Factory.

The possibilities for a Cement Factory at Kodinar were fully investigated by Mr. Mitchell, the expert engaged by Mr Narottam Morarji, and the option that was given for a lease was made absolute.

Besides these, there were several small concerns such as a Boot and Shoe Factory, Pottery Works, Waste Spinning Mills and a few more Cotton Mills and Factories are also expected in the current year at Sidhpur and Navsari.

It is quite possible that a few of the concerns projected may not materialise. Two Oil Mills and a Cotton Mill (not included in the above list) that were promoted have failed and the companies are being wound up and some more may follow suit. Company promotion was going on at a tremendous speed: the speculation spirit was at its height. This is now ebbing and it is possible that on account of over subscription, some of the concerns may find it difficult to get their call money. But on inquiry, it is found that most of the concerns were sound and will successfully pass through the critical period of the stringent money market which has now supervened.

It will be the endeavour of this Department to assist all sound concerns through these preliminary difficulties.

Loans to Industries.

404. *Loans to Industries* :—At the end of the previous year, there were three applications for loans to the extent of Rs. 8,05,000 pending before Government. During the year under report 10 new applications were received, for loans and shares of the value of Rs. 35,70,000. Of these applications only 4 were sanctioned. All the applications for the subscription of share capital were rejected as they were against the policy of the State. In the 4 applications that were sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 23,00,000 was involved. Of this sum Rs. 13,00,000 were to be advanced through the Bank of Baroda and Rs. 10,00,000 directly.

The loan of Rs. 2,00,000 that was sanctioned in 1918-19 to be made direct to the Sidhpur Cotton and Jute Mills Com-

pany, Limited, at the request of the Mill, was ordered to be made through the Bank of Baroda.

The second loan of Rs. 35,000 made to the Hind Candle Works was renewed for a further period of six months.

Concessions.

405. *Concessions* :—Besides the financial facilities promised as stated in the preceding para. 17 applications were received for various kinds of concessions mentioned in Section 15 of the Rules for the Development of Commerce and Industry. Of these 17, twelve were sanctioned with some modifications while five were pending at the end of the year. In these twelve cases, the concessions promised were (I) the acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, (II) payment of Octroi in a lump sum, (III) water at half the rate, (IV) provision of Railway sidings, (V) construction of roads joining the factory with the main public roads and such others.

Other facilities.

406. *Other facilities* :—In view of the large Industries of Cement and Alkali being organised at Velan, the lessees wanted assurance that the Government would give them harbour and railway facilities, otherwise they would be handicapped in the handling of large traffic involved. On the representation of the Department this assurance was given by Government. Surveys and other works are being proceeded with at Velan as also at Adatra in Okha, where similar industries were being projected. The construction of the Jamnagar Dwarka Line is being pushed on and when completed it will greatly assist the Okha Industries.

Attention was also drawn to the construction of the Vijapur Railway extension which is required for the development of the resources of China Clay, sand-stones, etc., of the Sabarmati River.

perts. In order that this important but necessary inquiry may be properly conducted and that industries may be started after a thorough investigation of its possibilities—technical and financial—Government were approached to sanction a scheme by which this Department may undertake inquiries in co-operation with the promoter and bear half the expenses of the initial cost, the other half being paid by the promoter. If the inquiry resulted in the starting of the Industry, the expenses were to be charged to it and if the project failed, the State and the promoter would bear the losses. Only such projects would be investigated which a general inquiry by the Department warranted in the first instance.

In order to carry out this policy, Government was pleased to set apart rupees twenty-five thousand for the purpose.

To assist the Department in this scheme the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, were appointed Consulting Engineers to the Department.

During the course of the year several inquiries were entrusted to them.

Ceramic Survey.

410. *Ceramic Survey* :—During the last three years several tile works have been started and during the year under report some pottery works were projected. The ceramic deposits were only partially investigated. On representation to Government, they were pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. Shah, a Ceramic Expert and a Laboratory Assistant for the work.

Oils and Soaps.

411. *Oils and Soaps* :—Looking to the importance of Oil Industry in Gujarat and to the new Oil Mills being started in the State, Government were pleased to order that a class for the study of

oils and soaps should be opened in the Kala Bhavan from the current year and the necessary funds were sanctioned for the purpose.

Research Laboratory.

412. *Research Laboratory* :—In the previous year when this suggestion was made, Government decided to wait till Professor Naik, who was studying in England, returned. The necessity for such a Laboratory was, however, felt and at the suggestion of the Government, Professor Thorpe was consulted and he heartily supported the idea, and agreed to give Professor Naik, who was studying under him in London, special training in Chemical Engineering. Professor Naik, in consultation with Professor Thorpe, is preparing estimates for a Research Laboratory, on the basis of the data supplied by the Department. Permission was also given to Professor Naik to visit some of the most important Laboratories on the Continent and in America and study the methods of Industrial research followed in those countries.

During the year under report, permission was granted to the chemists of Mr. Narottam Morarji to analyse and to the chemist of the Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Company, Limited, to work on oils, at the Baroda College Laboratories, of which advantage was taken by the former firm.

Wood-distillation.

413. *Wood-distillation* :—At the request of the Western India Prospecting Syndicate, a site suitable to a Wood-distillation Factory was selected in Vajpur Forests in consultation with the Conservator of Forests. The site was approved by the Syndicate. Terms and concessions were discussed with the Conservator of Forests and with the Syndicate. Their formal approval is awaited.

414. *Tannin Materials* :—The tannin materials found in the State forests were collected. Those on which sufficient work was not done in India upto now, were being sent to experts in England to test their tannin values and the possibilities of making extracts from them.

Tannin materials.

415. *Casein and Lactose* :—Statistics regarding the number of milk separaters in the State, the quantity of milk churned by them daily, the use to which the separated milk was put, etc., were collected and a full report of the method of making casein and of the casein industry was prepared and sent to an expert in England, for his advice, as to the means of putting the industry on the right basis and for a report on the best method of manufacturing Casein and Lactose under the present conditions.

Casein and Lactose.

Casein was manufactured from separated milk by spontaneous lactic fermentation locally. Casein so prepared was converted into glue for use in manufacture of glass papers. Animal glue was used as an adhesive material in the imported glass papers. This absorbs moisture in the rainy season and loses its power of keeping the glass particles attached to the paper. The paper becomes useless as a smoothening agent. The Casein adhesive tried was not affected by moisture and promises to be more suitable to Indian conditions than the animal glue which was exclusively used upto now. The experiments, however, were not complete and they will be carried on during the current year.

416. *Glass* :—The glass materials found in the State were not thoroughly tested and no investigation into the possibilities of manufacturing high class glass had been made. Some experiments and tests of stone and local alkali

Investigation into the Glass Industry.

were made in 1890, but no records were kept of the localities from which the samples were taken. The tests at that time showed that the materials were not quite suitable and that it would not be paying to start the industry. But the times have changed. The methods of the manufacture of glass have improved. New processes have been discovered. Machines were invented which did away with the blower. Some new materials found in the State have been analysed, but not tested on any industrial or manufacturing scale. With a view to obtain the necessary information, an exhaustive report of the Baroda Glass Factory, showing the method of glass manufacture practised, the raw materials used and their cost, the kinds of furnaces and crucibles used, the outturn, the cost of manufacture, etc., was prepared. The glass factories at Jubbulpore and Allahabad were visited. Information about the current rates of building materials of the furnace of bricks and blocks, etc., that was necessary for the preparation of a report has been collected and is ready for submission to an expert. Samples of sand and sand-stone suitable for glass manufacture found in the State were collected and sent to experts in England through the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, for testing them on a *technical scale. If the report* of the expert is encouraging, suggestions for the improvement of the local Glass Factory and a report on the possibility of starting an up-to-date Glass Factory for the manufacture of superior glass, will be obtained.

Tobacco.

417. *Tobacco*:—The tobacco grown and cured in Gujerat has been pronounced to be lacking in aroma and to be too acrid and brittle for manufacture of cigarettes and cigars. Tobacco is largely grown in the Petlad Taluka. With a view to find out where the fault lies, full information about the methods of

cultivation, manuring, watering and curing was obtained. Samples of ripe leaves of tobacco fully cured and at different stages of curing were obtained and sent for analysis. The result of the analysis will throw light on the causes of the defects and suggest means of improving the quality.

Alkali land of Kadi Prant.

418. *Alkali land of Kadi Prant* :—Soda lands of Pattan, Harij, Visnagar, Vijapur and Kheralu Talukas were inspected. The report was not encouraging. There was no sufficient quantity of crude soda to start a factory for the manufacture of pure soda. The work was not complete and further inspection will be carried on during the current year. Samples of water of saline brooks of Pattan, Harij and Chanasma Talukas were collected and sent for analysis.

Inquiries from the Public.

419. *Inquiries from the Public* :—The following inquiries were made at the suggestion of private persons :—

(*a*) *Zervavla Charcoal Factory.*—This factory was visited and suggestions to manufacture pyrolignite of iron for which there was demand from Dye-houses from crude pyroligneous acid which was converted into manure and which was sold very cheap, were made. The full method of manufacturing iron acetate liquor was also supplied at the request of the owner of the factory.

(*b*) "*Katha*" *Manufacture.*—A gentleman from Gandevi who manufactured "Katha" from the "Khair" trees of the Baroda State Forests applied for a more economic method of preparing "Katha." The method practised was wasteful and yielded

a poor quality of "Katha." A method capable of giving better results both in quality and quantity was furnished to him.

(*c*) *Dye-house nuisance.*—At the request of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Dye-houses of Petlad were visited to see the chemicals used in dyeing and detect the causes of the offensive smell nuisance. The stench seemed to be due to decaying organic substances. This work was, subsequently, given to the Tata Engineering Company, Limited, and the nuisance remedied.

(*d*) *Ruby Glass.*—The Manager of the Local Glass Works approached the Department for an expert to manufacture Ruby Glass, a sample of which was supplied, or to obtain a recipe for its manufacture. The Ruby Glass, the raw materials for glass manufacture used in the factory, *e.g.*, sandstone and lime were sent to the Imperial Institute, London. The work has been given by the Institute to an expert in the line.

420. *Geological Survey*:—Mr. S. G. Naravane was in charge of this work from the beginning of the year till January 1920 when he retired from the State service. His principal work in this Department was confined to the investigation of natural gas found at Jagatia in the Kodinar Taluka, Amreli District, and to giving assistance to Mr. Mitchell, the Cement Expert employed for the investigation of Industry at Velan in the Kodinar Taluka.

Geological Survey.

As for the gas, it has now been decided to conduct boring at the place and a drill has already been sent. The Tata En-

gineering Company to whom this investigation has been entrusted is sending experts to take charge of the work which, it is hoped, will be done in the early part of the current year.

Mining Act.

421. *Mining Act*:—A draft of the Rules under the Mining Act was prepared and published in the "Adnya Patrika." It was again revised and sent to the Legal Remembrancer for his opinion. It will be submitted to Government for sanction during the current year.

Approval Certificates and Prospecting Licenses.

422. Two applications were received for approval certificates against four in the previous year. Only one prospecting license was issued during the year under report.

Fishery.

423. *Fishery*:—The Okhamandal Experimental Station alone was maintained, the Vela Station being closed as in the previous year. The work falls under the following heads :—

(*i*) In the absence of any bidders it was decided by Government to conduct the window pane pearl oysters departmentally under Mr. S. R. Gupte. However, at the last moment, a Hindu gentleman from Okha came forward and a contract for fishing oysters and chanks was given to him. Upto this time, only the Mahomedan merchants had taken such contracts. The Hindu Contractor being new to the business, the services of the Fishery Officer were lent to him for the location of the beds and for showing the best methods of fishing and the disposal of pearls and chanks.

(*ii*) *Inspection of chank beds.*—Inspection of the foreshore from Kachhigad to Dhrewar was conducted

as in the previous year. In the year under report, the coast from Dhrewar to Kuranga—12 miles—was finished. This completed the inspection of the coast line of Okha. Except near Kachhigad, Khuvadro and Borekado, no chanks were found. The whole coast was found to be rocky and had a small wave action which was quite dangerous to this species of mollusc. This finishes one of the most important investigations undertaken by the Department. Accurate data were collected and were being published in a separate report.

(*iii*) *Current determination*:—This inquiry was being conducted since 1919. It was undertaken with the object of determining the movement of spat of the window-pane pearl oysters. The inquiry is not yet finished and will be continued in the current year.

(*iv*) *Transportation of Window-pane Oysters*:—Owing to severe cold in the winter, transportation of window-pane oysters was carried on only on a moderate scale. During the year under report, about 320,000 oysters were transplanted from Nagara, a small quantity to the old beds of Balapur, but most of them to the new beds of Gopi and Rajpura. The recently stocked beds of Balapur were doing very well. The oysters were thriving and were showing healthy growth.

The spawning season has now been well determined. It confined to the months of October and November and rarely extends to December.

(*v*) *Velan Fishery.*—Though the Velan Station was not opened the lessons learned from two years' ex-

periments were further investigated by Mr. Dotivala. Large quantities of Pomfrets were fished by the Gujerat and Diu Fishers every year. This was a very valuable fish and was well capable of being canned. The possibilities of this Industry were fully inquired into and a report on the possibilities of the Industry was prepared. The estimates of capital and revenue accounts indicated that a very profitable industry could be started. Inquiries were being made to persuade capitalists to take up the industry. The State was ready to give all the facilities in its development and place all the expert advice at the disposal of a promoter.

(*vi*) *Buttons from Okha shells.*—Most of the important species of Okha shells were examined by an expert who gave his opinion that some of them were capable of being worked for buttons. The samples made indicated a good quality of buttons. On the estimates of quantity available in Okha of those shells supplied by Mr. Gupte, the expert gave a full report on the capital outlay and the cost of running a small button factory which showed that a small but profitable industry could be established. The Department was negotiating with some Okha residents to take up the industry.

424. *Hand Industries* :—The staff in this Branch consisted of one Assistant, three Demonstrators and three Weavers. The Demonstrators with their Weavers worked in all the Districts of the State. During the year under report, 28 looms

Hand-loom Weaving.

and 5 warping machines were introduced and 5 hand-loom factories were started at Petlad, Damnagar and Mehsana. Kathore and Vadnagar parties were unable to do any substantial work. However, after several years' trial, several looms were introduced at Amreli. Even though every facility was provided by Government, it was found difficult to induce the weaver to adopt improved implements. The Baroda Demonstrator as usual was successful in inducing small merchants to start hand-loom factories and introduce warping machines.

Experiments in Wool-weaving.

425. Experiments in Wool-weaving were also continued at Amreli. Mr. Adalja made thorough inquiries into the woollen yarn obtainable in Kathiawar and with Dhoraji warp and Cawnpore weft prepared several samples of woollens. They appear to be rather rough and experiments were being made to prepare a type of cloth that would easily sell. So far the experiments appeared to be hopeful, the chief difficulty in utilising Dhari wool, is that it was difficult to get spinners to spin fine yarn as good as Dhoraji. Mr. Adalja was trying to induce local women to take up this industry.

The Wool shearing machine purchased in the previous year was used on herds at Dhari and the results were very favourable.

Hosiery Class.

426. The Baroda Demonstrator was teaching the operation of hosiery machines at Baroda and was able to train a few people.

Hand-Loom Factories.

427. During the last 3 or 4 years, several small hand-loom factories were started and in the year under report, two Joint Stock Companies were started with the same object. It has been found that there was good scope for several hand-loom factories. The Department had collected accurate data about the capital cost

and revenue accounts and was in a position to render good assistance. The Weaving Assistant, therefore, prepared two pamphlets—one on the improved hand-loom and another on the organisation of a hand-loom factory. It is hoped that these would prove useful and would induce people with small capital to start a useful Industry.

A stor [illegible] ces of [illegible] weavers' accessories was organised at Pattar [illegible] that a [illegible] rking fairly satisfactorily.

Inq[illegible] [illegible] *Industries*:—At the request of the Director of the Imperial Insitute, London, a collection was made of the Pattan Patolas, Lacquer work of Sankheda, Brass stools of Visnagar and sent to London to be exhibited at the Imperial Institute Museum. It is hoped that these would attract attention of London merchants and get some orders for them. A pamphlet describing the intricate processes of the dyeing of the pattern on yarn for Patola and the method of weaving it was prepared by Mr. Adalji and was being distributed. This was one of the best art Industries of Baroda that was dying, and it is hoped, these and other efforts would help to revive it.

[illegible]ndustries.

429. *Industrial Homes*:—Her Highness the Maharani Saheb has been very much interested in the Industrial Homes for women and with Her Highness' assistance several Homes have been started where instruction in some of the domestic Arts is being given. These Homes meet with several difficulties and approach the Department for assistance. With a view to co-ordinate all activities and to guide them properly, a conference of leading gentlemen and ladies interested in these Homes was called in the month of February 1920 and a line of action was decided upon. Among the proposals was to get a Trained Lady Superintendent to

Industrial Homes.

advise the Homes regarding their management and train women teachers to take charge of the Homes for which there was a good demand. These proposals were sanctioned by Government and a Committee composed of officials and non-officials was appointed to advise Government in the matter.

Industrial Advisory Committee.

430. *Industrial Advisory Committee* :—The Fourth Annual Session of the Industrial Advisory Committee was held on 1st and 2nd July 1920 in the Council Hall. The Dewan, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, C.S.I., opened the meeting and in his speech narrated the progress made by the State during the last two years in the development of Industries. He made special mention of the stability of the State laws and the power to sue Government which created confidence in the promoters and in the investing public and thus attracted some of the leading capitalists of Bombay and Ahmedabad to start Industries in the State. Mention was also made of the development of harbours at Velan and Dwarka and as also railways at these and other places. Special mention was made of the new Industries recently started.

Under instructions from the Dewan, programmes of work for the current year of Commerce and Industry, Forest, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments were prepared by the respective Departments and placed before the meeting for discussion and suggestion. These were approved without any material change. The Committee decided that at the next meeting, an account of the work carried out under this programme should be submitted along with the following year's programme. These were important changes which will bring these Departments into direct touch with the public. The Committee also decided to admit some more non-official

members. All the other work before the Committee consisted of suggestions for the development of railways, harbours, banking facilities, construction of roads, opening of experimental farms and agricultural demonstrations.

(III) Boiler and Factory Inspection.

Boiler Inspection.

431. The charge of the Boiler and Factory Inspector was held by Mr. S. M. Dighe, during the year under report.

Boiler Inspection.

432. *Boiler Inspection* :—There were 203 Factories in the State using steam boiler during the year against 192 in the previous year.

Out of 232 boilers on the register, 11 were Government and 221 private. Of the latter 151 were in use against 129 in the previous year for which fees were received. The income from fees, etc., came to Rs. 5,497 and the expenditure on the Inspecting Staff, etc., to Rs. 4,744. The corresponding figures for these items in the previous year were Rs. 3,446 and Rs. 3,915 respectively. The increase in income was due to the larger amount of inspection fees charged under the revised schedule. There were no prosecutions. No accident was reported under the Boiler Act.

Factory Inspection.

433. *Factory Inspection* :—The number of Factories subject to control under the Act rose from 90 in the previous year to 103.

There were 101 Factories at work, as against 90 in the previous year. Of the total number of Factories, 11 were perennial, and 90 were seasonal. Of the former four and of the latter 84 were connected with the Cotton Industry. Two Factories remained closed throughout the year.

The total number of operatives employed in the Factories was 10,385 as against 7,256 in the previous year. And of these 9,377 were employed in the Cotton Industry as against 6,356 in the year before.

Sanitary arrangements as well as ventilation in the Factories were fairly satisfactory. Mr. Dighe was paying special attention to these matters.

During the year under report, strike troubles were found in the Sidhpur Mill, but were amicably settled by an increase of 25 per cent. more in wages. There were no strikes in Baroda Mills.

There were 2,923 women and 887 children at work as against 1,839 women and 732 children in the previous year.

The increase in the number of women and children employed was due chiefly to the fact that all the Cotton Mills were fully working and Ginning and Pressing Factories were also working to their full extent on account of the good cotton crop.

The fencing of machinery in all Factories was generally satisfactory and was well maintained. Factory owners and Managers willingly complied with any suggestions made to them in this respect.

There were three minor, one serious and one fatal accidents in the year under report. There was one serious fire at Bhilapur, burning a Ginning Factory completely.

The mid-day interval of rest and the weekly holidays were regularly observed in all Mills and Dyeing Factories throughout the State.

434. *Housing of Mill-hands and other Social Work*:—

Housing of Mill-hands. Other Social Work.

Millowners in Baroda and Sidhpur were taking greater interest in the provision of housing arrangements for their labour. Some of them opened cheap grain shops and all larger Factories maintained Schools for the children of their workmen. Among other social activities are the provision of dispensaries, the opening of Savings Banks and Provident Funds.

There were no prosecutions under the Act.

(IV) ELECTRICITY ACT.

435. As mentioned previously, the administration of the

Administration of Electricity Act.

Act was transferred from the Public Works Department to this and in order to assist this Department in all Technical matters a Board consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Electrical Engineer and the Director of Commerce was appointed.

The Baroda Electricity Act (1907) was very old and no rules under the Act have been made. The Act requires amendment in several respects and steps are being taken to draft a new Bill.

Six applications were received to grant licenses for Electric Installation at Sidhpur, Kadi and Dabhoi. Government have granted license for Sidhpur to Messrs. Ahmedmiya Prahladji and Company. The Dabhoi application was withdrawn and the Kadi applications were under consideration. A similar concession has since been asked for the city of Navsari.

(V) PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

436. During the year under report, printing for all the

Annual expenditure.

Departments of the State was done by the State Contractor at a cost of Rs. 1,39,029 against Rs. 1,17,084 in the previous year. This

increase of Rs. 21,945 is due partly to the previous year's bills for excess charges on paper being debited to this year's accounts and partly to the increase in the printing work of the State.

Increase in paper rates.

437. On account of scarcity and high prices of paper, the Contractor was given an increase of 40 per cent. on the value of paper supplied during the year against 60 per cent. in the preceding year. Several other facilities were also granted to him during the year, such as larger advance against bills presented, advance against paper stored in his godown, etc.

State Printing Press: Deputation of Students for Training in Printing.

438. On the advice of Mr. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Press, Poona, the State decided to have their own Press when the agreement with the Contractor expired in 1924. Plans, therefore, for a new State Press, were prepared and approved of. Two Students Messrs. Bhatt and Kale were selected to be sent to England to be trained in Printing at the St. Brides Institute, London, and they left for England in the current year. Arrangement was also made to select machinery and place orders.

Revision of forms.

439. In the meanwhile, special establishment was kept to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Coombs regarding the method of printing the forms for the offices of the State. The work has been nearly finished and it is expected, will result in effecting economy in the cost of paper and printing.

(VI) Statistics.

Work assigned to the Department.

440. This Branch has been assigned the following work :—

(1) Industrial and Social Surveys and Social Research ;

(2) Statistics of wholesale and retail prices ;

Table showing the number of Emigrants, migrated to Foreign countries by Districts from August 1919 to July 1920.

S. No.	Name of Foreign Country.	Baroda Division.			Kadi Division			Navsari Division.			Amreli Division.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females	Minors	Males.	Females	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females	Minors.	
1	East Africa	108	27	4	47	1	..	17	2	5	9	3	11	
2	South Africa	1	..	.	.	.	.	54	22	57	4	..	.	
3	Siam	5	1	1	3		.	.	..	..	5			
4	England	17	2		2	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
5	Arabia	5	..	..	14	.	.	1	1	..	3		.	
6	Singapore	2	..	..			.	.	.	..	2	1	.	
7	Fiji Island.. .. .	6	1	.	..			6	1	1	..	.	..	
8	Abbysinia..	1	..		13	1		2	.		1	..	..	
9	America	1	..	.	.			.	.	.	..		.	
10	Japan	1	..		..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	147	31	5	79	2	.	80	26	63	24	4	11	=472

The following table shows the occupations of the Emigrants who have migrated :—

S. No.	Name of Foreign Country.	Baroda.			Kadi.			Navsari.			Amreli.			Remarks.
		Trade.	Study.	Service.	Trade.	Study.	Service.	Trade	Study.	Service.	Trade.	Study.	Service.	
1	East Africa	78	3	27	26	..	21	16		1	6	..	3	
2	South Africa	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	4	..		
3	Siam	3	..	2	2		1	..		..	5	..		
4	England	3	16	..	..	2	..			..	..		..	
5	Arabia	4	..	1	12		1			1	2	..	1	
6	Singapore	2	..	..	..				..	..	2	..	..	
7	Fiji Islands	6	..	..	..	..		6		..	..	..		
8	Abbysinia	1	..	..	10	2	2	2		..	1	..	..	
9	America	..	1	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	
10	Japan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	98	21	30	50	4	25	73	..	2	20	..	4	=332

Honorary correspondents have been appointed in Johannesburg, Kampala and Fiji, and they are expected to keep the Department informed of the Political conditions and disabilities of the emigrants in those places.

(VII) Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies.

Number of Companies on the Register.

443. In the beginning of the year there were 30 Joint Stock Companies on the register. Of these, one Company was cancelled while 34 new Companies were registered leaving 63 Companies on the register at the end of the year. All these Companies were public companies. The Company that was cancelled was the Gaekwar Umbrella Factory, Limited.

Classification of new Companies.

444. The new 34 Companies may be classified as under:—

Companies with Share Capital.

—	1919-20.
I. Trading—	
(a) Printing, publishing and stationery	1
(b) Others	15
II. Mills and Presses—	
(a) Cotton Mills	10
(b) Mills for Wool, Silk and Hemp	1
(c) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	2
(d) Others	5
Total of all the new Companies ..	34

Of the 63 Companies that were on the register at the end of the year, the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, went into liquidation. The total number of Companies under liquidation was 9, the same as last year.

445. The following table gives a comparative statement of the authorized, subscribed and the paid-up capital of the Companies previous to 1919-20, and in the year under report :

Capital of the Companies.

Year.	Capital.			
	No. of Companies.	Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 ..	30	1,33,09,414	73,36,489	56,91,671
1919-20 ..	34	4,35,16,450	1,87,36,160	28,53,963

Thus it will appear that the authorized capital of the new Companies was more than three times the authorised capital of the Companies, existing at the end of the previous year. The subscribed capital is in the same proportion of increase. Most of the Companies have been recently started and they have not called all the capital subscribed. must, in the ordinary run, take some time before all the subscribed capital was called in.

The average authorised capital of the new Companies is Rs. 12,79,894 against Rs. 4,43,647 the average authorised capital of the Companies previously registered.

Of the 63 Companies on the register at the end of the year besides the Companies under liquidation, five Companies were inactive while the rest were either working or collecting capital.

No Company either increased or decreased its authorised share capital.

Registration of Mortgages.

446. In one case, the registration of mortgages was made under Section 118 of the Act.

Auditors.

447. Rules under Section 153 of the Act for the registration of Auditors were framed and sent to Government for sanction. In the meanwhile, temporary certificates are issued to enable the Companies to carry on their work. The total number of certificates so issued was 16 during the year under report.

Foreign Companies.

448. There was only one Foreign Company, the Ahmedabad Advance Mills Company, Limited, incorporated outside the Baroda State, which has an established place of business in the Baroda State, and files documents under Section 284 of the Act.

Benevolent Societies.

449. In the previous year, there were 19 Benevolent Societies registered under the Benevolent Societies Act. One new Society was registered during the year under report.

Out of the 20 Societies on the register, 12 were Caste Institutions regulating social customs, one was a Society for the promotion of Industries among the helpless women, two were Homes for the destitute, four were for the encouragement of education and for the prevention of child marriages and one for procuring land and estate for Christian Parsonages, Mission Premises, Medical Homes, etc.

Number of Documents registered.

450. The total number of documents registered during the year was 237.

451. The total receipts for the year from the Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies amounted to Rs. 4,190 against Rs. 105 in the previous year. The increase in the income is obvious and needs no comment.

Receipts.

452. The Agent of one Company was prosecuted for not submitting the Balance Sheets for two years and was fined Rs. 100.

Prosecutions.

The handling of the new industries by the Department is creditable and the services of the Director of Industries are commended.

C. Co-operative Societies.

453. The Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh, B.A., F.C.I., during the year under report.

Registrar.

454. Many applications were received for registration of new Societies, of which 75 were complied with, raising the net total number of Registered Societies to 491, besides one incompetent Society that had to be cancelled. Two of these Institutions were Central Banks, two Banking Unions, 412 Agricultural Credit, 33 Agricultural Non-Credit, 39 Non-Agricultural Credit and 3 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

Number of Societies.

455. The total membership increased from 13,956 to 15,800, the working capital from Rs. 21,30,276 to Rs. 23,97,869 and the Reserve Fund from Rs. 1,99,831 to Rs. 2,24,074. The net profit

Membership and Financial position.

earned was Rs. 57,797 against Rs. 30,017 during the previous year. The deposits held by the Societies at the end of the year rose from Rs. 8,97,938 to Rs. 10,04,479. The average Membership per Society was 32·2, while the working capital per Society was Rs. 4,883 against Rs. 5,108 during the previous year and Rs. 152 per Member against the same amount in the previous year. The decrease in the working capital per Society was due to the fact that many new Societies were registered during the latter part of the year and were therefore not able to commence their work. The total amount of loans advanced during the year was Rs. 11.07.241 against Rs. 9,99,399 in the preceding year. Rs. 14,90.366 were due at the end of the year under report out of which Rs. 2,49,363 were overdue owing to the abnormal fall of the cotton market.

Central Banks.

456. The Baroda Co-operative Central Bank continued to do useful work as usual. It satisfied the demands of the Societies affiliated to it in the Baroda District having financed societies to the extent of Rs. 2,97,560. At the end of the year it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 4,12,588. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 2,48,321 and Rs. 3,52,842. The Mehsana District Bank was able to meet the demands of the Societies in the Kadi District: it financed societies to the extent of Rs. 52,152 and had Rs. 44.457 as deposits at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 36,911 and Rs. 24,952.

Redemption of old debts.

457. His Highness' Government was pleased to sanction Rs. 1,00,000 (one lac) by way of deposits for a period of ten years at a low rate of interest to the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank for the purpose of redeeming the old debts of the Members of the Societies as recommended by the Registrar. During the year under report

a beginning was made in this direction and as a result Rs. 11,598 were advanced to one Society through the Bank for the redemption of the old debts of its selected Members. This important work is likely to be pushed further on during the current year.

458. The two other Banking Unions (Navsari and Kodinar) also showed good progress during the year. Navsari Union advanced loans to the Societies liberally and punctually. It was able to secure Rs. 52,949 as deposits against Rs. 46,124 from the general public. On the whole it had deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,00,006 at the end of the year under report. The Kodinar Union also maintained the high standard of work and continued to evince great interest in agricultural improvements. It had two more Societies affiliated to it during the year, making a total of 39 and had Rs. 58,959 as deposits. The Members of the Societies in the Kodinar Taluka, as already remarked in the previous reports, have now scarcely any need to resort to the Sowcars for loans.

Banking Unions.

Agricultural Societies.

459. At the end of the year, there were 445 Agricultural Societies and they were distributed as under :—

Number of Agricultural Societies.

Districts.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Baroda	133	171	219
Kadi	68	63	73
Navsari	51	64	70
Amreli	68	97	83
Total ..	320	377	445

(*i*) CREDIT.

460. As in point of number of societies, so in general progress the Baroda District continued to lead the other districts of the State. The Societies increased from 163 to 190, Karjan, Baroda, Padra, Dabhoi and Shinore being the principal Talukas that contributed to this increase.

Baroda District.

461. The number of Societies in the Kadi District increased from 63 to 70 as stated before, the Mehsana District Bank met the requirements of the Societies of the Kadi District affiliated to it. During the year under report, therefore, there was no need for the Kadi District Societies to approach the Baroda District Bank for any loans as in the previous year.

Kadi District.

462. The number of Societies in the Navsari District increased from 64 to 69. Most of these Societies are located in the Mangrol Taluka. The Mahuva Taluka Societies show good development, under the fostering care and guidance of Mr. Jehangirji, the Honorary Organiser of the Taluka. The Navsari Union advanced loans to most of the Societies in the District, but as the funds of the Union were not adequate, a few Societies were also financed by the Vyara Agricultural Bank.

Navsari District.

463. The Amreli District showed an increase of 4 Societies bringing the total to 83, most of which belonged to the Kodinar Taluka. The Amreli Agricultural Pedhi continued to finance, as far as its funds permitted, the Societies of the Amreli District, which have all been affiliated to it. But the Societies in the Kodinar Taluka were all financed by the Kodinar Union.

Amreli District.

(*ii*) Non-Credit.

464. The number of Societies in this group increased from 8 to 33. They comprised two Milk Supply Societies at Nizampura and Sayajipura, six Irrigation Societies at Sarar, Bhurikoi, Manaja, Simarda, Vatadra, and Varnama and 25 Co-operative Fodder Storage Societies, which were newly started during the year under report. Of these 25 Fodder Storage Societies 21 were in Baroda District, 3 in Kadi District, and 1 in Navsari District.

Number and condition of Non-Credit Societies.

Of the six Irrigation Societies, only those of Bhurikoi and Vatadra have proved useful to their Members. Simarda and Manaja which were newly started during the previous year commenced their work during the year under report. The one at Sarar was on the wrecking point as remarked in the previous report, while the other at Varnama has not yet commenced its work. During the preceding year this Varnama Society was considered as an Agricultural Credit Society, but as it had now been registered as an Irrigation Society, it is classed under this head

465. Out of 25 Fodder Storage Societies which were newly started, eight Societies were able to commence their work during the year. Others could not commence their work, as the necessary land required for the stack was not obtained in time from the local revenue authorities.

Fodder Storage Societies.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

466. The number of Non-Agricultural Societies rose from 36 to 42 and except 3, all of them were Credit Societies. Of these, 5 were Government Servants' Societies, 19 Weavers, 5 Chamars and

Non-Agricultural Societies.

475. The Bhadran Bank was well managed and continued to do good work. It advanced loans to the Societies as recommended by the Department. It had deposits of Rs. 41,533 as against Rs. 45,414 in the preceding year. As in the case of Baroda Central Bank the Government has also sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as deposits to be given to the Bhadran and Amreli Banks each for the redemption of the old debts of the Members of the Societies affiliated to them, but both the Banks have not been able to avail themselves of this liberal concession, as they have not still doubled their paid-up capital as required by the Government.

The Bhadran Bank.

476. The Amreli Bank continued to do fairly good work. The deposits in the Bank were Rs. 32,069 against Rs. 27,085 in the previous year. The Bank continued its transaction with Co-operative Societies and the old loans advanced to the individual Khatedars were being slowly recovered as mentioned in the last report.

The Amreli Bank.

477. The Songhad Pedhi continued its efforts only to recover its old loans as it could not do anything more during the year.

The Songhad Bank.

478. The working of the Vyara Pedhi was satisfactory. It commanded good credit and had deposits of Rs. 32,964 at the end of the year. It financed several Co-operative Societies of the Navsari District.

The Vyara Pedhi.

D. Forests.

ADMINISTRATION.

479. Mr. R. H. Madan continued to hold the administrative charge of the Department as Conservator of Forests throughout the year. He had under him the services of two Assistant Conservators as before.

Administration.

480. One Forest student continues his Training as Ranger at the Dehra Dun Forest College and reports about his progress are satisfactory. As a Forest College for instructions for the Rangers Class has been opened by the Government of Bombay at Dharwar, it is arranged to depute future forest students of the Baroda State to that Institution, as greater benefit will undoubtedly be derived by training in the type of teak and other forests similar to those of Baroda, than in the Deodar and Pine forests of the Himalayas.

Education in Forestry.

481. The serious shortage and transfer of available wagons for grass and other traffic in preference over timber traffic during the working season are having a prejudicial effect, on forest coupe sales and forest revenue of the State. A remedy against such congestion on the main lines appears to lie in the State having its own feeder line through Vajpur, Songhad and Vyara to join the Billimora-Kalaamba Railway. with an outlet to the sea at the Billimora port.

Serious difficulty experienced in transport of timber by rail; possible remedy suggested.

482. There was serious discontent in the ranks of the Department, owing to abnormal prices and high cost of living. Government realized the gravity of the situation and have sanctioned revision of grades for Rangers, Foresters and other Subordinates as well as for Clerks, and the generous measure has produced a sense of relief and contentment. The revised scheme entails an additional expenditure of Rs. 16,806 per annum.

Improvement in Pay and Prospects of the Subordinate Service.

483. Depredations from wild animals became somewhat prominent during the year. In Vajpur Jungles a tiger carried away three human beings from their huts, and had

Ravages of wild animals. A man-eating tiger killed in Vajpur.

to be shot down by a Police Havaldar, who was specially deputed for the purpose.

Serious depredations of Lions in Gir, and the remedy adopted.

484. In the Gir Jungles in Kathiawar depredations from lions have become more common and they resulted in loss of precious live-stock of villagers, during the year. Two human lives were lost in the close vicinity of villages in attempting to rescue their cattle. Three or four lions in the close vicinity of Sarshia had in consequence to be shot dead.

Constitution of State Forests.

1. *Alteration in Area.*

Forest Area.

485. The changes in forest areas during the year are shown in the following table. The area classified as protected forests disappears owing to the transfer thereof (5,357 vinghas) as situated in the Atarsumba Range to the status of reserved forests to enable better conservancy measures being applied to them in view of extensive reboisement operations undertaken there:—

Class of Forest.	Area on 31st July 1919.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Total at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Vinghas.	Vinghas.	Vinghas.	Vinghas.
Reserved ..	736,283	6,204	407	742,080
Protected ..	5,357	....	5,357	....
Total ..	741,640	6,204	5,764	*742,080 * equivalent to 681·5 sq. miles.

2. Forest Demarcation.

486. The revised demarcation of forests in Harpada, Thorpada and Khokar-vihir in the Sadadwel Range which has been outstanding from previous year was carried out during the year by the Naib Suba as representing the Revenue Department and the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Vyara Division, on behalf of the Forest Department, by joint visit to the areas concerned, but the final disposal of the matter in accordance with legal formalities has not yet been arrived at, owing to some difference in opinion as regards the suitability of some land for being brought under cultivation.

Progress of Demarcation.

487. The work of erecting dry-stone cairns between fixed and permanent boundary pillars on the frontier of Nanchhal and the adjoining Nandod State made some progress during the year; at the hands of surveyors from both sides working conjointly, 120 boundary marks having been put up at a cost of Rs. 240, a moiety of the expenditure being met by the State Boundary Branch. Prevalence of sickness and scare of cholera retarded its completion, as detailed demarcation comprising 236 cairns remained to be executed. Some repairs to frontier pillars were also made in Sankheda and in Gir Ranges.

Erection of Cairns between permanent boundary marks on the frontier of Rajpipla State.

488. The extension of afforestation to areas along the banks of the Khari and the Meswa rivers was approved of and ordered by Government, after the good results that are being achieved in reboisement operations in Atarsumba Range were known.

Extension of afforestation in Kadi Prant.

ing Plans for the Vajpur Jungles were taken in hand during the year. The Vajpur range is eminently fitted f · this purpose by virtue of the fact that it contains a vast · ock of trees fit for firewood and which has hitherto no marke by distillation in closed retorts it could be well converted into charcoal, coal-tar and other chemical by-products. The water supply required for the purpose is also in abundance from the Tapti river which skirts the whole length of 32 miles of the Vajpur Range.

Coppice with Reservation of Standards.

491. The coppice with reservation of standards with 40 years' rotation is determined to be the most eligible method of treatment. But in the system of exploitations, half the number of the 15 blocks into which the total area of 166,986 vinghas has been divided will be devoted to the cutting and extraction of timber only from all save the reserved standard trees from out of the annual coupes. These coupes will be offered to public competition for sale as elsewhere, while in the other 7 blocks, the Wood-distillation Syndicate will be allowed to cut out only firewood, leaving timber trees intact. Thus in the first 20 years, one-half of the forests on one side will be worked for timber for trade requirements, and the other half will go to meet fire-wood requirements from annually allocated coupes for wood-distillation. At the expiration of 20 years, the nature of exploitations will be exchanged, that is to say firewood fellings will be undertaken in the former half and simultaneously timber exploitations in the latter half for the next 20 years, till the full rotation period of 40 years is over.

(b) Buildings and Communications.

492. Under these heads, progressive expenditure for buildings, wells and roads constructed mainly in the Navsari

Forest region and in Gir Jungles in Amreli is displayed in following table :—

Nature of work.	Past expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Navsari Prant.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings ..	2,96,325	18,558	57,900	
Wells ..	42,321	395	....	
Roads ..	20,181	200	12,000	
Total ..	3,58,827	19,153	69,900	
	Gir Range (Amreli Prant).			
Buildings ..	39,339	1,742	2,898	
Total ..	39,339	1,742	2,898	

Difficulties of the P. W. Department.

493. The Public Works Department Forest Sub-Division, at Vyara, has not yet been able to complete the programme of forest buildings in the Navsari Forest Ranges ; its difficulties were accentuated owing to great rise in cost of labour and material and lack of reliable contractors to undertake work in forest tracts.

New Works of Forest Posts, &c., at Salher and other places.

494. The new works sanctioned during the year were Forest Posts at Ghata, Vadpada, Ajwar, Don and Hindla in the Navsari District. Works for the development of a Hill Sanatorium at Salher, which had been proposed by the

Conservator of Forests, appear to be pushing on, a special Assistant Engineer having been detailed for the purpose by the Public Works Department to undertake surveys for roads, prospect for suitable sites for bungalows, &c. This Officer was able to start work for a large well, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000, but the building of a Forest Post at Salher could not be commenced during the year; it is expected to be started next year.

Extension of Bilimora Kalaamba line to Jheria in the British Dangs sanctioned for eventual further extension above the ghats to the protected Sanitorium at Salher.

495. The British Forest Department have been pressing for the immediate extension of the Bilimora-Kalaamba Railway to Jheria in the Dangs, a distance of about 3 miles, and as this is sure to bring to this line much timber traffic from the Dang Jungles, it is considered desirable to accede to their request, for otherwise the traffic is diverted by road towards Bulsar. The further extension of the line through the Dang Valleys upto the top of the Ghat on the Salher plateau (elevation 3,500 feet) is a question for careful future consideration. By this extension as well as by the construction of a feeder line through Vajpur, Songhadh, Sadadwel and Vyara talukas with a connection somewhere near Unai, there is great scope for the development of the Port of Bilimora. By this route it would be feasible to export grass and other fodder to Kathiawar, in times of drought.

Extension of Kosamba Zankhwao line to Sarda in Umberpada Peta Mahal sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

496. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has sanctioned the proposal to extend the Kosamba-Zankhwao State line from its present terminus to Sarda in the Umberpada Peta Mahal, a distance of about 12 miles, with a view to open up that Mahal, known as the Nanchhal region with its dense and valuable forests, and large

reserve stock of fodder and grazing. This grass had proved of vast service in the last famine for supply to the horses of the Military Department at Baroda. The Railway would also stimulate expansion of cultivation in the large rich arable areas that are now lying waste owing to paucity of population. This projected extension will pass for a short but through the Nandod State boundaries, and tap the traffic of timber and grain in the Dediapada Mahal of that Raj.

3. Protection of Forests.

(a) *General Protection.*

497. The total number of offences fell from 215 to 86. The previous year 1918-19 was the year of famine, when naturally theft and pilfering from forests was more common than usual, especially in the Gir jungles where fodder scarcity was most pronounced. Out of the aggregate of 86 cases during the year, 80 were compounded, 4 were sent up for trial before Magistrates, and offenders remained undetected in 2 cases. The Magistrates dealt out adequate punishment in 3 cases, while 1 case remained unadjudicated at the close of the year.

General Protection.

(b) Protection from Fire.

498. The protection of forests against fires was generally everywhere as good as before, except in the eastern corners of Vajpur and Nanchhal forests bordering the Sagbara territory, where quite a crop of fires believed to be due to deliberate incendiarism began after the month of March; unfortunately the best endeavours of the local staff proved unavailing to trace the offenders, owing to the extreme paucity of population in these practically depopulated tracts, coupled with the evil reputation of some of the Sagbara villagers for indulging in the game

Forest Fires.

of setting fire to forests for Shikar, &c. Fires also could not be readily beaten down and extinguished as very few souls could be available to go out to assist for the purpose. Thus unfortunately the total area burnt rose to 15,949 vinghas, as compared with 2,866 vinghas over which fires had traversed in the preceding year 1918-19, the incidence being ·40 or less than one-half per cent. of the total forest area of 696,718 vinghas.

The total number of fires was 21 out of which offenders were discovered in 12 instances. Out of the latter 10 cases were compromised by recovering money compensations and offenders in 2 cases were prosecuted and got convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fine.

Outlay on Fire-protection.

499. The cost incurred on clearing and burning fire lines entertaining fire watchmen during the fair weather months from January, was Rs. 2,910 as compared with Rs. 2,501, in the preceding year. Higher wages had to be paid than usual in the Gir Range for emoluments of fire guards and for labourers engaged in fire-tracing operations.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

Grazing in Forests for Cattle.

500. The areas undergoing reproduction after fellings in accordance with the prescription of Working Plans, and which were consequently closed against grazing, aggregated to 44,344 vinghas, while a total of 15,638 vinghas constituting grass Kurans, which are to be found in Gir and Sankheda were also allowed a closure as usual. The rest of the large forest area of 378,951 vinghas remained open for animals to graze on.

tions in the Atarsumba Range in Kadi Division and Rs. 354 in the newly opened Okhamandal (Dwarka) Range in Kathiawar.

Propagation of Mowra tree which has great economic value.

506. The Mowra tree with its vast potentiality for industrial purposes is engaging more attention everywhere for wider propagation and no less than 292,354 seedlings are reported to have come up, 128,200 in Vyara and other forests of Navsari, 4,454 in Sankheda, 155,000 in Atarsumba and 4,700 in Gir, and a few plants are also reported to have sprung up in the sterile soil of Okha and Beyt. Quite a regular plantation over 17 acres of land has been started in a blank in Jamalia coupe No. 4 in the Vyara Range in these two years.

Forest Nurseries.

507. The temporary forest nurseries have reared 36,084 seedlings of Teak and other valuable species in the several Ranges during the year.

Introduction of Bamboos in Kadi Prant Forests.

508. The introduction of bamboos of the species Dendrocalamus strictus which is well known for its economic uses for a variety of purposes, has been very successful in the forests of the Atarsumba Range. The culms or stems from the rhizomes imported from Mahua and Sadadwell Ranges, have attained to heights from 15 to 20 feet and there are now about 847 well established clumps of bamboos there. In these dry forests have also been planted valuable species such as Teak, Sadra, Sissum, Mahuda, Khair, Kakdoli, Chandan, Timru, Asana, Beeya, Bhilama, Beheda, Amla, Sisso, Kanji, Casurina, Kelai, after rearing them in the nursery at Waghjipura from seeds imported in large quantities from Navsari Prant Forest Ranges. This nursery which is of a semi-permanent nature enjoys the benefit of plentiful water-supply that is drawn by

the device of a lever and a bucket known as Dhekudi, from shallow pits sunk in the sandy bed of the river Watrak. The abnormal floods in the month of August 1919, did much damage to the nurseries as well as to plants that were laid out in the forests along the banks of the rivers.

Afforestation in the newly opened Okhamandal Range along the sea-coast.

509. In the Okhamandal Range which was practically opened only this year, a commencement was made of growing plants in some suitable localities for being utilised for afforestation of the very bare areas; while the operation of dibbling seeds was also started under the shelter of Euphorbia nerifolia "Thuwad" bush which occur in clusters and patches in some places, and is almost the only vegetation that has survived the total denudation of this maritime belt of the country where dense jungles of Acacia species abounded within living memory.

Seeds of Sandal from Mysore and Eucalyptus from Ooty Nilgherries.

510. Under the heading of experiments with exotics, the importation of Casurina seeds from Madras Presidency has already been referred to. Seeds of Sandal were fetched from Bangalore Forest Division in Mysore and distributed in some Ranges and 56 plants thereof are reported to have been grown. This tree is better suited to the dry climate of Baroda and Kadi than the moist one of Songhad and Vyara. A packet of seeds of Eucalyptus Globulus, was procured from the Botanical gardens, Ooty, 'Nilgherries, and sent for experimental cultivation at Salher at an elevation of 3,500 feet and there are now grown 60 basket plants one foot in height of this species there. The seeds of Pinus Massoniana from Hongkong that were kindly sent by the Resident at Baroda, though they germinated, failed to grow subsequently.

(5) Dispensary at Savli.

(6) Dispensary at Karjan.

(7) Urdu School at Petlad.

(8) Thorough repairs to Dispensary at Padra.

(9) Thorough repairs to Dharamashala at Kelanpur.

(10) Additions to Akbari Depot at Dabhoi.

(11) Additions and alterations (compound wall and gate-way) to Reformatory School at Baroda.

Works transferred to Baroda District Local Board.

Works completed.—

(1) School at Muwal.

(2) Special and annual repairs to Jarod Vaghodia Road.

Works in progress. —

Village Schools at—

(1) Wadadla.

(2) Bil.

(3) Zarola.

(4) Ghambhiaria.

(5) Sundan.

(6) Rudel.

(7) Valvod.

(8) Bhuval.

(9) Siswa.

(10) Chamara.

(11) Lalpur.

(12) Kanzat.

(13) Fofalia.

(14) Sarsavni.

(15) Manjusar.

(16) Pipalsat.

(17) Khunwad.

(18) Handod.

(19) Mangrol.

(20) Gundicha.

(21) Boys' and Girls' Schools at Jalsan.

(22) Sisva.

(23) Vatadra.

(24) Girls' Schools at Ghambhiria.

(25) Brahmangam.

(26) Antyaja School at Vatadra.

(27) Police Thana at Piploi.

(28) Sadhali.

(29) Special repairs with compound wall to School at Ramol.

ROADS.

(1) Baroda Chhani.

(2) Varnama Station.

(3) Itola Por.

(4) Bhadran Borsad.

(5) Savli Station.

(6) Special repairs to Baroda Atladra.

(7) ,, ,, ,, Agas Station.

(8) ,, ,, ,, Vishwamitri to Dev River.

Kadi District.

Works completed.—

(1) Additional Female and Sick Ward in the Sub-Jail at Mehsana.

(2) Jindva School.

(3) Boys' and Girls' School at Meda Adraj.

(4) A road from Unza Station to Unawa.

(5) Thorough repairs to Sarkarwada buildings at Kadi.

Works in progress.—

(1) Kilachand Maternity Hospital at Patan.

(2) Police Head Quarters at Mehsana.

(3) Abkari Depot at Mehsana.

(4) A. V. School at Kheralu.

(5) Urgent repairs to Opium Warehouse at Sidhpur.

(6) ,, ,, to Bhuteshwar Mahadeo Dharmashalla at Bhutia Vasna.

(7) Additions and alterations to the Dharmashalla at Chanasma.

(8) New Opium Warehouse at Sidhpur.

(9) Front portion of the Vahivatdar's Kacheri at Chanasma.

(10) Thorough and special repairs to Chiloda Dasella Road.

(11) Thorough and special repairs to Bhagwada Gate to Railway Station at Patan including Station Villa bungalow, Kunker Road.

Navsari Division.

Works completed.—

(1) Additions and alterations to the Jail building at Navsari.

(2) Dharmashalla at Unai with special repairs.

(3) Special repairs to Dhadaka bungalow at Navsari.

Works in progress.—

(1) Government Office buildings with quarters at Mangrol.

(2) Police Naib Suba's bungalow at Navsari.

(3) Fouzdar's bungalow at Gandevi.

(4) Police Thana at Salher.

A. V. Schools at—

(5) Vesma.

(6) Mahuwa.

Combined Rest House and Dharmashallas at—

(7) Gandevi and

(8) Mahuwa.

(9) Gymnasium Shed for A. V. Schools at Vyara.

Special repairs to—

(10) Police Lines at Vyara.

(11) Veterinary Hospital at Navsari.

(12) Civil Hospital at Navsari.

(13) Special repairs with additions to old Thana at Navsari.

(14) Urgent repairs to Distillery buildings at Vyara.

(15) Additions and alterations to Munsiff's Court at Kathor.

(16) Salhergam Chalthan Road.

Forest Division.

Works completed.—

(1) Three Darogas' Offices with out-houses at Songadh.

Forest posts at—

(2) Zankhavav.

(3) Kalamba.

(4) Doongri.

(5) Borda with three wells.

(6) Rest House at Arkuti.

(7) Karod Mogram Road.

(8) Umerpada Ghant Road.

Works in progress.—

Rest House with out-houses at—

(1) Karod with 3 rooms at Mogram.

(2) Baval.

(3) Amakuti.

(4) Gohan Verpada.

(5) Including 3 rooms with a well at Chimer.

Forest Post of 3 rooms at—

(6) Otta with wells at Otta and Bhutwell.

(7) Forest post of 3 rooms at Saiher.

(8) Forest post of 3 rooms at Ambapuri and Pimpalwada.

(9) Forest post of 3 rooms at Harpada.

(10) ,, ,, ,, at Jamli and Tokarva.

(11) Shikar bungalow at Sadadwel.

(12) Wells at Sarda Pumper and Khat.

(13) Converting a Mahalkari Kacheri into a Rest House at Malangdeo.

Amreli Division.

Works completed.—

(1) Combined Rest House and Dharmashalla at Damnagar.

(2) Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Kodinar.

(3) Sanskrit Pathashalla at Dwarka.

(4) Additions and alterations to Civil Hospital at Amreli.

Works in progress.—

(1) Anglo-Vernacular School at Vadnagar.

(2) Forest post with 3 rooms at Matarmalla, in Dhari Taluka.

(3) Pitchvi Tank.

(4) Mesni Bandhara near Dharagni.

(5) Extension of Police Lines at Kodinar.

Additions and alterations—

(6) to the Quarter Guard bungalow in Okha Battalion Lines at Dwarka.

(7) to P. W. Store at Kodinar.

(c) Electric Installation.

Maintenance of Electric Installations.

525. The Electric Installation at Laxmi Villas, Lalbaug and Makerpura Palaces in Baroda, Jaya Mahal in Bombay, the Woodstock property in Ootacamund, the Government houses and bungalows, the Telephone exchange, the Street lights, Electric plant in the State Railway Salo Telephone exchange at Baroda, &c., were maintain satisfactorily.

General Working.

526. The general working of the Electrical Works shows satisfactory progress. The operation of the Central Station shows a continued increase both as regards energy, out-put and the revenue. Although the conditions of working were not materially different from those of the last year, it is gratifying to note that the operation of the Central Station plant shows a steady increase in the annual out-put. In spite of the shortage of the plant at the Central Station, the Department was able to meet the normal requirements of the City.

Total Load.

527. The total load (excluding the plant installed for Palace Service) connected to the supply system ending July 1920 amounted to

10,435 lights, 594 fans, and 16 motors aggregating to 781 K. W. It is classified as under :—

Lighting	Consumer's Premises	311·95 K. W.
Fans	Do. do.	63·15 "
Motors	Pumps Sewages	103 "
Fans	Government Offices	26 "
Motors	Pumps-wells	17 "
Motors	Flour Mills	12 "
Motors	General Industrial purposes ..	21 "
Motors	Education Institutions	9·8 "
Street-lighting	Education Institutions	13 "
Sub-station plant for palace service.. ..	....	175 "
Railway	Marshalling Yard	30 "
	Total ..	781·85 K. W.

The demand for the current continues to increase steadily but owing to the shortage of generating plant, restrictions regarding extensions to the supply mains and connections of consumer's premises could not be relaxed.

528. The financial results of the year's operation show that the revenue amounts to Rs. 1,33,200 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,157. This gives a gross profit of Rs. 59,043. Deducting a sum of Rs. 8,000 towards depreciation charges, the net profit earned works out at Rs. 51,043. This represents a net profit of 10·5 per cent. on the capital invested on the undertaking. The total income of the Electrical Department for the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,35,287.

Financial Results.

In this connection it may be noted that the Palace plant remained inoperative for the greater part of the year, and it tended towards reducing the load factor appreciably. In spite of the adverse conditions of working and the ever rising operating costs, the year's operation has proved to be satisfactory both as regards out-put and revenue. The percentage of profit earned this year is larger than the last year.

Telephone exchange.

529. The total number of calls that passed through the central and sub-exchanges aggregated to over 182,300. The average number of calls per day was 506.

(*d*) State Gardens.

Laxmi Villas Garden.

Laxmi Villas Garden.

530. The Laxmi Villas Garden was well maintained. Annuals of choice varieties were planted in front of the Palace Garden, Sunk Garden and other prominent places in the compound and paths, roads, and lawns, &c., were properly maintained. Under orders of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb one of 7 tennis courts was turned into a kutcha court. The riding track was partly extended and the old one was properly maintained. Nazar Bagh, Fateh Bagh and other Small Gardens were also properly maintained. The lawns, paths and roads were well kept.

Jaya Mahal Garden at Bombay.

Jaya Mahal Garden.

531. The Jaya Mahal Garden was maintained in an efficient manner and the garden lawn, paths and roads were well looked after. Choice annuals were planted in beds and other flowering plants were re-planted wherever it was necessary to do so.

The retaining wall which had given way in the previous heavy rains was re-built with broader base and greater accuracy. Porcelain baths were placed in place of those that were spoiled.

Ootacamund Bungalows and Garden.

532. The Woodstock Bungalow including Jayasing Villa and Officers' quarters were properly maintained and the garden was kept up in a satisfactory condition. The annuals and other flowering borders were looked after with proper care.

Ooty Bungalow and Garden.

Public Park.

533. The Public Park was maintained in a proper style. It has continued to be a favourite resort for the general public. The lawns, paths, roads and structures were properly looked after. The Menagerie has been well cared for and the condition of the animals and birds was good.

Public Park.

Makerpura Garden.

534. This Garden being complete with water supply arrangements was maintained in good style with its lawns, roads and paths.

Makerpura Garden.

Lal Baug Palace Garden.

535. This Garden with its lawns, paths and shrubberies was well kept and choice annuals were planted in beds of long design.

Prince Palace Garden.

Arboratum.

536. This was planted with foreign indigenous plants. For proper protection a part of un-climbable fence was erected on the low all at the North end.

Arboratum.

(4) Mr. D. B. Shukla—On Survey Work upto 30th June 1920. From 1st July 1920 placed in charge of the Petlad Bhadran Railway Construction Division.

(5) Mr. C. C. Sheth—Continued in charge of the Choranda Koral Railway Construction Division during the year.

(6) Mr. H. K. Nag—Appointed as Marine Surveyor from 5th December 1919 for Marine Survey Work in connection with the improvements of the State Harbours.

(7) Mr. J. M. Guha—Appointed as Assistant Engineer from 30th July 1920 for the work in connection with the Broad Gauge Siding from Goya Gate to Vishwamitri and the Remodelling of the Goya Gate Station Yard.

(8) Mr. Muniruddin Khan—Appointed as Assistant Engineer from 31st July 1920 and put in charge of Motipura Tankhala Railway *vice* Mr. M. M. Desai resigned.

Budget Provision and Expenditure.

558. The total Budget sanctioned for the Railway Department for the year under report was Rs. 13,50,000 and the total expenditure against it amounted to Rs. 10,47,907 as per details shown below :—

No.	Description of work.	Budget provision.	Expenditure incurred.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Lines opened for Traffic	15,000	8,322
2	Lines under construction	12,88,000	9,99,656
3	Lines under survey	25,000	19,967
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	22,000	19,962
	Total Rs. ..	13,50,000	10,47,907

The major portion of expenditure was incurred on the following Railway Constructions :—

1. Motipura Tankhala Railway .. Rs. 3,97,333

2. Dewusna Becharaji Railway .. Rs. 3,02,630

3. Choranda Koral Railway .. Rs. 1,14,049

4. Okhamandal Railway—Rails .. Rs. 1,66,000

Total Open Line Mileage.

559. The details of the Open Line mileage of the State owned Railways at the end of the year :

No.	Name of Railway.	Gauge.		Length in miles.
1	Anand-Petlad Tarapur Railway	B. G.	..	21·42
2	Mehsana Railways	M. G.	..	178·27
3	Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi Bhoyani Railway .	,,	..	46·11
4	Khijadiya Dhari Railway ..	,,	..	37·22
	Total M. G. ..			261·60
5	Dabhoi Railways..	N. G.		187·32
6	Kosamba-Zankvav Railway	,,	..	26·33
7	Bilimora-Kalaamba Railway	,,	..	34·93
8	Petlad-Vaso-Piej Railway	,,	..	19·25
	Total N. G. ..			267·83
	Total Open Line Mileage			550·85

560. During the year under report 73·66 miles of Railway lines were under construction of which 15·644 were opened to traffic on 1st May 1920.

Mileage under Construction and opened to Traffic.

The details are as under :—

1.	Motipura Tankhala Railway, N. G.	..	26·29
2.	Choranda Koral Railway, N. G.	..	11·68
3.	Dewusna Becharaji Railway, M. G.	..	22·28
4.	Petlad Bhadran Railway, N. G.	..	13·41
			73·66

561. A Section of the Dewusna Bechraji Railway from Becharaji to Katosan Road, Metre Gauge, 15·644 miles in length was opened to all kinds of traffic on 1st May 1920.

Mileage opened to Traffic.

Progress of Lines under Construction.

I. Metre Gauge.

562. (i) Dewusna Becharaji Railway, 22·28 miles in length. Works on the remaining portion of the line from Katosan Road to Bhoyani Road are in progress.

(2) Kuranga-Arathara Railway, 37·02 miles. The question of the Jamnagar connection has since been decided by the Government of India. The works on this line will be started after the monsoons.

II. Narrow Gauge.

(1) Motipura Tankhala Railway, 26·29 miles. All the works upto Kaletia had almost been completed and those

beyond that station which were taken in hand on settlement of the question of compensation to be paid to the Thakore of Naswadi for land in his territory, had to be suspended as the Contractor Mr. Pramanick abandoned the works in May 1920. Further, due to heavy local rains in June 1920 severe damage was caused to the works on the whole length of the line. The works have been let out to a new Contractor, but opening of the line will be delayed by about 6 months for this unfortunate mishap.

(2) Choranda Koral Railway, 11·68 miles. The works on this line have made steady progress during the year and the whole line is expected to be ready for opening to traffic by the end of 1920.

(3) Petlad Bhadran Railway, 13·41 miles. The earth-work on land handed over has been started. Sleepers and permanent-way materials have been ordered, the former being under supply.

Railway Projects for which Estimates submitted.

563. During the year the following Railway Project with plans and estimates were submitted to Government for sanction :—

(1) *i.* Agas to Katna, Narrow Gauge, 18·54 miles.
ii. Agas to Walvod do. 13·27 miles.
iii. Agas to Chamara do. 20·60 miles.

The above three alternative routes had been surveyed and estimated for to enable the Government to decide the route to be finally settled.

(2) The extension of Kosamba Zankvav Railway to Sarda, Narrow Gauge, 10·80 miles.

566. The Budget estimates sanctioned by Government for the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,270 against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,74,872-6-0 as detailed below:—

Expenditure.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Buildings	28,184	13	0
2.	Communications	51,883	3	0
3.	Drainage..	97,394	1	5
4.	Other Works of importance	61,251	11	11
5.	Establishment	33,414	13	6
6.	Tools and Plant	1,859	11	3
7.	Repairs	883	15	11
	Total Rs. ..	2,74,872	6	0

The expenditure incurred is far less than the amount provided in the Budget. This is accounted for, largely by shortage of transport by rail, scarcity of local labour and of material. However, the figure of expenditure for the year 1919-1920 compares well with that of the previous year when the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,87,937-3-0 against a budget provision of Rs. 3,80,160.

567. In addition to original works of improvements, the City Improvement Trust maintained, as usual, the completed portions of the City Drainage Works on behalf of the City Municipality. The Trust also acquired private properties on behalf of the Public Works Department, particularly in Anandpura to provide site for further extensions of the State General Hospital. House connections with the drainage lines and laying of pipe sewers in private premises at the request of owners were done also by the Trust. A small contribution work on behalf of the Agricultural Department was undertaken in extending water

Contribution Works.

channels at the main pumping station where the sewage is given out on payment for irrigating crops. The expenditure incurred on account of these various contribution works was as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	City Municipality	24,710	11	5
2.	P. W. Department	49,508	8	0
3.	Agriculture Department	1,388	11	2
4.	Private individuals	1,621	11	6
	Total Rs. ..	77,229	10	1

It will thus be noted that the City Improvement Trust spent Rs. 3,52,102-0-1 in all.

Schemes sanctioned during the year.

568. The following new schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Independent Road from the Goods Yard to the Becharaji Road *via* Public Park	1,98,259	0	0
2.	Improving a lane in Kasar Falia ..	1,196	0	0

Schemes under contemplation.

569. The following schemes were under contemplation during the year :—

1. Improving a part of Vadi Wadi and laying out a square behind the Chimnabai Tower.
2. Constructing a bridge over Pahadi Nalla.
3. Building Residential Block No. III on Kharivav site.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A. Education.

(*a*) ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION.

Personnel.

577. The Department of Education including the Departments subordinate to it, Libraries, the Picture Gallery and Museum, Kala-Bhavan, and the Boy Scout Organisation remained during the year under report under the control of Mr. A. B. Clarke, B.A. (Cantab.), as Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhikari. He was assisted by a Naib Vidyadhikari, and by an Inspecting Staff of 6 Inspectors, 4 Lady Inspectors and 37 Deputy Inspectors, including Special Officers for the Marathi Urdu and Antyaja Schools.

Educational Institutions.

578. The total number of Educational Institutions at the end of the year was 2,873. This compared with the figures of the last Report shows an increase of 11. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 179,339 as against 202,034 of the preceding year. The apparently large decrease in the number of pupils was due to various causes. The very acute distress on account of high prices and epidemics reduced the strength of the Schools in a very large number of villages to vanishing point. Labour demanded, and received, extraordinarily high wages ; and ignorant parents of the cultivating and labouring classes are naturally prone to withdraw their children from what they regard as unprofitable labour in the Schools, in order that they may use them in profitable labour

on works and in fields. Of late, there appears an increasing tendency on the part of the parents to send their boys to the English Schools. This has reduced the number of boys in the upper classes of the Vernacular Schools to an appreciable degree. The step taken by the Department to improve the attendance of Schools by removing from School Registers and putting on separate lists the names of compulsory children who remained continuously absent for a long time regarding them as non-admitted, has considerably reduced the paper strength of School-going children. This decrease is nominal and will vanish with the more effective operation of the Compulsory Act.

Kinds of Institutions.

579. The following table shows the various kinds of institutions and the number of pupils of both sexes attending them :—

No.	Name of Institution.	Number.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	English Education.				
1	College	1	575	12	587
2	High Schools for Boys ..	16	5,136	4	5,140
3	High Schools for Girls ..	1	..	234	234
4	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	39	5,432	..	5,432
5	Higher Standard Classes ..	12	144	..	144
6	Special Class (Prince's School)	1	1	1	2
7	Special Institutions.. ..	1	100 plus 50 reserved.	..	100 plus 50 reserved.
	Total..	71	11,438	251	11,689

No.	Name of Institution.	Number.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Vernacular Education.				
8	Training Colleges for Men ..	4	503	..	503
9	Training College for Women.	1	..	87	87
10	Vernacular Schools for Boys	2,328	107,571	..	107,571
11	Vernacular Schools for Girls .	378	..	53,318	53,318
12	KalaB-havan..	1	318	..	318
13	Other Institutions	90	4,617	1,236	5,853
	Total..	2,802	113,009	54,641	167,650
	Grand Total ..	2,873	124,447	54,892	179,339

(*b*) Features of the Year.

580. The following among others were important features of the year :—

Features of the year.

(1) The Physical Culture Committee, of which the Commissioner of Education was President, submitted a lengthy report which received the attention of Government. Amongst other recommendations which have been approved, the following may specially be mentioned—the starting of physical culture Institutes for Men and Women in Baroda City from which will come stimulating influences for the promotion of physical culture throughout the State; the appointment of a Director of Physical Culture for Men; the appointment of a specially selected Instructor for the Male Training College in order that

Committees.

all teachers under training may, if physically qualified, be taught in such a way that they can themselves combine physical culture with ordinary teaching when they rejoin their schools in the villages; the encouragement of the Boy Scout Movement as a powerful agent for the spreading of the principles of physical culture; the provision of recreation and play grounds; and the provision of regulated facilities for athletic sports and team contests.

As retrenchment was urged upon all Departments, a Departmental Committee with the Commissioner in the Chair considered the question at length. A note on the subject was prepared and was forwarded to the Retrenchment Committee.

Education of Waghers.

(2) The restoration of complete sovereignty in Okhamandal to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad during the year under report brought into prominence the need for increased educational effort amongst the Waghers who form the bulk of the population of that part of Kathiawar. Under the orders of the Government of His Highness, the Department submitted proposals for the appointment of an Educational Assistant to the Okhamandal Commissioner, and for other educational improvements, which were under consideration at the end of the year.

Education of Backward Classes.

(3) During the cold weather a Commission, appointed by the Christian Churches of Europe and America to investigate the conditions under which rural education is being given in India, included Baroda in its programme. The Commissioner of Education, with the approval of Government, made special arrangements at Vyara for the information of the visitors as

to the efforts made by this Department, specially for the education of children of the forest tribes.

Music Instructions.

(4) It was decided, with the valuable advice and aid of Mr. Bhatkhande of Bombay, to establish a School of Indian Music at Baroda under Mr. Fredilis as Principal, which will, it is hoped, do much to restore the Art to that high position which it at one time held, and which it certainly should hold. Mr. Fredilis attended the All India Music Conference at Benares as a Delegate from the State. Professor Joshi also attended the Conference as a Delegate, and a party of Musicians accompanied them.

Medical Help.

(5) Dr. Sumant Mehta, Medical Adviser to the Department and Principal Pinakiprasad of the Male Training College, were deputed to attend the Child Welfare Conferences and Exhibition at Delhi and Bombay. Mrs. Travers, Matron of the Creche Orphanage at Baroda, attended the Exhibition at Bombay.

Scout Movement.

(6) The Boy Scout Movement in the State continued to make marked progress, and was extended to the Vernacular Schools in the City. The influence of the Movement is markedly visible in an all-round improvement in discipline. A very encouraging feature of the work has been the cheerful willingness with which the trained Scouts have undertaken work in the Vernacular Schools, especially in the organisation of recreation hours. The old drill system has been completely changed, to the obvious benefit of the children in Schools, and though the work is as yet in its infancy it is possible at this stage to report that its influence for good has been apparent and effective. At the close of the year arrangements

were being made to open a Head-quarter at Navsari. Four Scouts left for England to take a course of training at the Imperial Head-quarters, meeting the expenses themselves.

Secondary Schools.

(7) During the year, the attention of His Highness's Government having been directed to the urgent need for an improvement in the salaries of the Teaching Staff in Secondary Schools, proposals involving increased salaries were generously sanctioned. It is realised, however, that the expenses of Secondary and Higher Education are rapidly increasing, and in view of the liabilities to be faced in connection with the State system of free and compulsory primary education, an increase in fees in Secondary Schools became urgently necessary. The scale of fees thus increased is still below that levied in the Schools of the Bombay Presidency.

New English Schools.

(8) Two new High Schools were opened during the year under report, the Tarachand Jadavji High School at Mehsana and the Kothari High School at Kadi.

A large sum having been collected by the people of the Padra Taluka for the conversion of the Padra Anglo-Vernacular School into a High School, Government sanctioned the High School. Similar movements for an extension of facilities for Secondary education were observed in many places throughout the State.

Shrimant Pratap Singh Raje attended a Special Class at the Baroda High School for a considerable portion of the year, and made good progress. In the hot weather he left for Ootacamund with Major Webber, his guardian, and remained there for the rest of the year. Shrimati Laxmi Devi, who had been attending a Special Class at the Maharani High School for Girls in April, proceeded to England.

(9) The Department gave assistance as usual to the Medical and Sanitary Departments, though happily there was no necessity for epidemic relief work on a large scale, as in the previous year. Head Masters and others were permitted and encouraged to aid in the organisation and development of Co-operative Societies.

Assistance given to the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

(10) Medical Inspection of School children was taken in hand with greater vigour, and especially in the City much has been done. Dr. Sumant Mehta continued to give invaluable aid and advice to the Department as its Medical Adviser. School clinics were continued.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

(11) Mr. Ganguli, from the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, joined the Department as Curator of the Museum and Picture Gallery. During the year much progress was achieved in the re-arrangement on approved lines of the valuable exhibits in the Museum. The Picture Gallery received the collection of pictures made in Europe for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb by Mr. Marion Spielmann. The pictures were unpacked and hung under the expert direction of Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin who came out to India especially for this work.

Museum and Picture Gallery.

(12) A munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) was announced by Sheth Ramanlal Keshavlal, brother to Raj Ratna Naranbhai Keshavlal of Petlad, for the education of his caste-brethren Dasha Dishawal Banias of Petlad at the time of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Dye-House at Petlad under the Presidentship of the Dewan in the month of March 1920.

Donation.

(13) This year was marked by the opening of an additional Examination Centre at Baroda for holding the School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Examination Centre at Baroda.

(14) From June 1919, a scheme to impart a fair knowledge of agriculture, without the slightest expenditure, on the part of the State, was launched into being. Students studying in Vernacular Standard Fourth and above, take advantage of this scheme. There are ten classes of this type, consisting of 236 boys, in Baroda Prant. These boys, under the supervision of teachers, have been given practical lessons in farming on private fields, outside the School hours. Arrangement has also been made to teach them carpentry, along with the above.

Agricultural education.

(15) The Compulsory Education Act, suspended last year owing to famine conditions, was put into operation immediately the agricultural outlook improved as a result of the good rains.

Putting into operation of the Compulsory Education Act.

(16) During the year, sanction was given by Government to the conversion of a number of Primary Schools into Industrial Primary Schools as a commencement at Pattan, Visnagar, Dabhoi, and Petlad. Four Primary Schools are in process of such conversion at a cost of Rs. 8,000 each.

Conversion of Primary Schools into Industrial Primary Schools.

c. English Education.

581. During the year under report there were 69 Institutions where English was taught, as against 64 of the preceding year.

Number of English Teaching Institutions.

582. The number of pupils on the roll in these Institutions is shown in the following table :—

Number of Pupils.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of Students.	
1918–19.	1919–20.		1918–19.	1919–20.
		Government.		
1	1	Baroda College	571	587
9	10	High Schools for Boys	3,152	3,362
1	1	High School for Girls	222	234
25	26	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	4,024	4,224
1	..	Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda	18	..
1	1	Boy Scout Organisation	100 *plus* 25 reserved.	100 *plus* 50 reserved.
1	1	Special Class for His Highness the Maharaja's grand children ..	5	2
		Aided.		
5	5	High Schools	1,577	1,656
4	4	Anglo Vernacular Schools ..	675	681
9	10	Standard V, VI, VII Classes ..	114	117
		Unaided.		
1	1	High School	176	122
8	9	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	440	527
..	2	Unaided Classes	..	27
66	71		11,099	11,689

583. To the total number of students indicated in table shown above may be added 661 pupils learning English in 12 Primary Schools and 93 Antyaja pupils learning English in the Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan. The total number of pupils learning English therefore came to 12,443 (12,125 boys and 318 girls) against 12,183 (11,761 boys and 422 girls).

Total number of Pupils learning English.

584. The Baroda College continued under the control of Principal A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc. It achieved, as usual, satisfactory results at the various University Examinations. The Principal was assisted by a staff of Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, a Shastri, a Munshi, and two Fellows.

Baroda College.

585. The College had on its rolls 587 students including 12 lady students, as against 571 students in the preceding year. There are three Government Hostels in the vicinity of the College.

No. of Students and Hostels.

586. The College possesses a fine Library containing over 10,300 volumes. The number of books issued to the staff and the students was about 7,000. The Central Library was also used by a large number of students.

Library.

587. The College Observatory continued as usual to take meteorological readings thrice a day.

Observatory.

588. The much needed extension to the building has been taken in hand, and the work is in progress. When completed it will supply additional lecture room space, the necessity for which has been increasingly felt in recent years. The Laboratories are well equipped, and liberal additional provision is being made.

Extension to the College Building.

Highness the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has sanctioned Rs. 1,800 per annum for the education of Maratha girls and the amount was sent to the Deccan Education Society for distribution as Scholarships. Besides this a sum of Rs. 578 was spent after the children of Government servants as maintenance charges.

597. The total expenditure and receipts under the Head of English Education for the last three years are shown in the following table :--

Expenditure and Receipts.

Items.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ..	3,88,585	4,20,723	4,61,462
Income ..	88,887	93,132	1,07,049

(*d*) Boy Scout Movement.

598. The Scout Movement has been in existence for over 19 months and has given ample and obvious proofs to demonstrate its usefulness. The secret is that it has harnessed to useful purposes the imagination, the physical energy, and the craving for excitement of youth, and has given them a scope and a direction instead of endeavouring to suppress them. Ten of the Scouts were prepared to proceed at their own expense to England to attend the Jamboree. Unfortunately passage difficulties came in the way. During the year practical field training was given by trips taken in the neighbourhood of Baroda and by the holding of camps in the districts. Two of such camps were particularly memorable—the Leader's Camp at Visnagar and that at Umrath at which the Commissioner of Education

Scout Organisation.

was present. Sheth Jamnadas of Visnagar contributed largely towards the Leader's Camp expenses. Three new centres were opened in the Capital and Scout Leaders were attached to them. A Scouts Club was opened by the Commissioner of Education in the Maharani Chimnabai High School.

(e) Vernacular Education.

Number of Primary Schools.

599. At the end of the year, there were 2,714 Government, 23 Aided, and 41 Unaided Primary Schools, and 2 Orphanages, making a total of 2,780 Institutions against 2,776 of the last year. There were, besides these, 5 Training Colleges including one for women, 3 Technical Institutions, 1 Reformatory, 5 Music Schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding Schools, and 4 Vernacular School Final Classes for training men for the Subordinate Clerical Staff. The following table shows the number of Institutions and the num ber of pupils attending them :—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Schools	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1918-19 ..	2,316	119,656	389	65,034	91	6,245	2,796	190,935
1919-20 ..	2,328	107,571	378	53,318	96	6,761	2,802	167,650

The causes of increase in the number of Vernacular Institutions and decrease in the number of pupils have already been stated.

600. The recovery of fines, under the Compulsory Education Act levied on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to schools and for failure to attend, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,10,770. Fines amounting to Rs. 787 were remitted.

Compulsory Fines.

601. The total expenditure on all Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 11.96,071 as against Rs. 11,01,390 in the preceding year which gives an average of Rs. 442 per school against Rs. 407 of the last year.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

602. There were 4 Training Institutions for Primary School Teachers. Of these 3 were First Year Training Classes at Patan, Navsari and Amreli to give greater facilities to, and to encourage, local men to undergo training; and the fourth, the Training College for men at Baroda, developed out of the Training Class founded in 1885. Thus during the year there were three First Year Training Classes with a sanctioned strength of 280 stipendiary scholars and one full-fledged Training College with 21 stipendiary and 21 non-stipendiary scholars in the Third Year, 81 stipendiary and 40 non-stipendiary Scholars in the Second Year, and 123 stipendiary scholars in the First Year Classes. The actual number of scholars, who availed themselves of these facilities, was 503 during the year.

Training Institutions for men.

603. The Baroda Training College has two Practising Schools and the Training Classes at Pattan, Navsari and Amreli, one Practising School each attached to them to give the scholars training in the art of teaching. All the Practising Schools have been staffed with experienced Third Year Trained Teachers.

Practising Schools.

604. In Baroda, the Training College continued to assemble in the commodious Kareli Baug Building adequately equipped for the purpose. At Patan, Navsari and Amreli the Classes had to be accommodated in suitable hired buildings. In the Baroda Training College 159 students appeared for the First Year, 118 for the Second Year and 43 for the Third Year Examinations, of whom 98, 90 and 42 passed respectively. At Pattan, Navsari and Amreli 119, 76 and 52 appeared for the First Year, of whom 88, 55 and 32 passed respectively.

Accommodation for Training Classes and Examinations.

605. All the Training Institutions have Hostels attached to them for which suitable buildings have been rented.

Hostels attached to Training Colleges.

606. The Scholars in the Baroda Training College have a Union and among its activities may be mentioned a Reading Room, Debating Society, and a Social Service League.

Training College Union.

607. The total expenditure on all the Training Institutions for Primary Male Teachers amounted to Rs. 1,02,393 giving an average of Rs. 203 per pupil against Rs. 186 in the preceding year.

Expenditure on Training Colleges for Men.

608. There were four Vernacular School Final Classes one in each Prant of the State. The object of these Institutions is primarily to train up men for the Clerical service of the State and secondly to provide facilities for Higher Vernacular education. The total number of pupils in these classes was 181 as against 140 of the last year.

Vernacular School Final Classes.

(f) Female Education.

609. The total number of Girls' Schools was 392 as against 403 and the number of girls learning in them 27,639 against 32,549 of the preceding year. In addition to these, there were 27,002 girls studying in mixed Schools, which, added to those learning in exclusive Girls' Schools, brings the total number of girls receiving primary education to 54,641 as against 66,329 showing a decrease of 11,688 which was due to the causes already mentioned.

Girls' Schools.

610. In addition to the one Zanana Class in Baroda, there was one Unaided Zanana Class at Petlad. These classes had 142 altogether as against 165 of the last year.

Zanana Class.

611. Needle-work, Drawing and Embroidery are taught to girls in the principal Girls' Schools. Cookery Classes are attached to the Schools at Baroda, Pattan, Petlad, Navsari and Amreli. Mrs. Strong, the Directress of Household Arts, has made a very promising beginning in the instruction of Domestic Science, and the work so far done, has been most encouraging.

Provision for Domestic Subjects in Girls' Schools.

612. The Training College for women teachers, founded in 1882 in Baroda, was under the management of Miss Macdonald, M.A. (St. Andrew), as Principal. The Principal was assisted by a Head Mistress and a Staff (mostly women) consisting of 1 graduate, 2 under-graduates, 6 trained teachers, and 3 special teachers for Drawing, Embroidery, Needle-work, etc. Mrs. Pagar, who has been trained in America at State expense in Kindergarten, was also on the staff.

Training College for Women.

613. The number of women under training when the year closed, was 87 against 108 in the last year. The sanctioned strength of stipendiary women scholars is 150. It will take some time before the sanctioned number is attained, as women are not coming forward readily to join the teaching profession. The total number of women teachers was 357 during the year as compared with 264 of the last year showing an increase of 93 which is highly encouraging.

Number of Women Teachers.

614. There is a specially erected, commodious, and adequately equipped Hostel attached to the Training College for Women. During the year under report, it had 45 boarders.

Hostel attached to Women's College.

615. The Training Class for Women, specially started at Amreli to train local women teachers of that distant district, continued, as before, to train them upto the 2nd Year Course. It had 11 students in the First Year, and 12 in the Second Year Class.

Amreli Training Class for Women.

616. Out of the 88 women teachers that appeared at the different examinations 74 passed, the result being 84·1 per cent. against 62·1 in the preceding year.

Results of Examination.

617. The total expenditure on both the Training Institutions for women teachers including stipends amounted to Rs. 21,840 against Rs. 18,322 in the preceding year, giving an average of Rs. 198 against Rs. 174 of the last year.

Expenditure.

(g) EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

618. For the education of the children of the Antyajas or depressed classes, whose population in the last census numbered 174,289, here were 228 Antyaja Schools of which 4 were exclusively

Antyaja Schools.

for girls. The total number of Antyaja children in these Schools was 8,060 (7,861 boys and 199 girls). There were also 3,675 Antyaja children learning in the ordinary Gujarati Primary Schools, which brings the total number of such children receiving primary instruction to 11,735 which is equal to about 7 per cent. of their population. There were 93 boys receiving Secondary education in Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan. One boy studying in the Matriculation Class and 5 in different Standards of the Baroda High School and 1 in the Kalabhavan. Government gives books and other school requisites free to these children. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded to Antyaja children in the Primary Schools and 4 of Rs. 5 per month in the Baroda High School. In the Training College at Baroda, 11 Antyaja Scholars were reading for the different courses, along with other Hindoo Scholars. The Antyaja Boarding House at Baroda and Pattan, Navsari and Amreli had 47, 50, 45 and 50 pupils respectively, and free boarding, lodging and necessary clothing were provided to them by Government.

During the year under report Rai Bahadur Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla, the well-known philanthropist and a millioneire of Calcutta, paid a visit to the Antyaja Boarding House at Baroda and donated a handsome sum of Rs. 15,000 for the encouragement of Antyaja Education. A Committee of 3 members under the Presidentship of the Dewan was appointed to determine the lines on which the funds could best be utilised.

Garoda Pathashala.

619. The Garoda Pathashala founded in 1913 for teaching especially Sanskrit along with other subjects of the curriculum to the sons of the Garodas or Priests of the Antyajas with a view to initiate them in the proper performance of the ritual had 9

students including 1 in the First Year and 5 in the Second Year and 3 in the Third Year courses. They were given stipends of Rs. 8 p.m. each in the first, Rs. 9 p.m. in the Second Year. This interesting Institution has not so far justified its existence and a Departmental Committee was, at the end of the year, considering the question of its continued existence in its present form.

Expenditure on Antyaja Education.

620. The total expenditure on the education of the children of the Depressed Classes amounted to about Rs. 60,000.

Education of Forest Tribes.

621. The three Dhanka Boarding Schools for Boys at Songhad, Vyara and Mahuwa and Girls' Boarding School at Songhad established for the education of the forest tribes, worked well and showed satisfactory progress during the year. All the three Boys' Schools had the sanctioned maximum number, of one hundred boys each on their rolls and the Girls' School too had the maximum number of 50 girls. Some of the boys, on the successful completion of the courses of these schools, have utilised their education in following their hereditary agricultural profession methodically and with greater intelligent interest. One of the most significant achievements of these schools has been that some of the villages of these aborigines have been supplied with Dhanka teachers. On the whole the institution of these schools has been strikingly instrumental in ameliorating the condition of the hill and forest tribes.

Expenditure on Dhanka Boarding Schools.

622. The total expenditure on the four Dhanka Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 25,837 against Rs. 20,519 in the last year. The receipts from the sale of the farm produce and other sundries amounted to Rs. 1,194 against 901 of the last year.

The net average cost of educating each Dhanka boarder came to Rs. 70.

Urdu Schools.

623. Provision for the education of the Mahomedans has been made. There were 124 exclusive Urdu Schools out of which 95 schools were attended by 5,944 boys and 29 by 1,656 girls. The ordinary Gujarati Schools were, moreover, attended by 6,944 children. thus the total number of Mahomedan children receiving education came to 14,544 giving a percentage of 9·1 against 10·3 of the last year.

Education of Waghers.

624. The undertaking of the education of the Waghers on lines similar to those adopted in the case of Kali-Paraj tribes of Songhad and Vyara was one of the most important features of the work of the Department during the year. This includes :--

(1) The opening of a Hostel at Dwarka.

(2) The opening of Schools in Wagher Villages.

(3) The appointment of an Educational Assistant to the Okhamandal Commissioner.

(4) The opening of a special Training Class for Primary School Teachers.

(5) The creation of an additional sub-division of Dwarka. It has been laid down that no compulsion shall be enforced at the outset.

(*h*) SPECIAL INSTITUTION.

The Orphanage at Amreli.

625. The Orphanage at Amreli had 75 orphan boys. It also accommodated juvenile offenders. In addition to Primary education which they receive in the Local Vernacular Schools, the orphans are taught either weaving, carpentry, dyeing, print ng, tailoring, according to their aptitude.

626. During the year under report, the Creche Orphanage founded in the year 1918 continued as before to afford shelter to children rendered parentless. It had 47 inmates.

Creche Orphanage at Baroda.

627. There were 5 Music Schools, one each at Baroda, Pattan, Navsari, Mehsana, and Amreli. They had altogether 771 students learning music. The teaching of music was also provided as a subject in the Training Colleges for Men and Women Teachers, Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda, and the Maharani Chimnabai High School for Boys. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to order that the old Gayan Shala may be closed and that a School of Indian Music on modern lines started in its place. Accordingly one was opened on 1st August 1919 at the hands of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and was located in the Baroda A.V. School. The system of "Saragam" has been replaced by a Staff Notation. The courses have been graduated and distributed over five years. Four Singing Classes were formed and in addition to these there were three others Sitar, Venu (Bansari) and Tabla Classes. At the end of the year there were 213 students on the roll. Scholarships of monthly value of Rs. 200 were awarded to the Music Scholars, and the expenditure for Music Schools amounted to Rs. 15,628.

Music Schools.

628. There were during the year 4 Government, 1 Aided and 8 Unaided Sanskrit Schools in the State. There were in them altogether 428 students. The Shravan Mas Dakshina Examinations for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 is annually set apart afford additional encouragement to Sanskrit learning of the old traditional type. During the year under report, 63 appeared for the various grade and subject examinations, of whom 36

Sanskrit Schools.

were declared to have passed. They were given Dakshana or cash prizes of the total value of Rs. 2,043. The total expenditure on account of this organisation came to Rs. 3,698.

Schools for Defectives.

629. Two Schools for Defectives at Baroda and Mehsana have worked satisfactorily. The total number attending them was 65 against 52 of the last year. Both were under the management of specially trained teachers. The Deaf-Mutes were taught by a Lip-Reading Method and the Braille System was followed in teaching the blind. The children of the former class were taught Drawing, Wood Work, and Tailoring also; and those of the latter the three R's. It is proposed to extend the Industrial Training given. Boarding Houses are attached for children coming from the districts.

Kindergarten Classes.

630. There were 7 Kindergarten Classes against the same of the last year. In some of these classes satisfactory arrangements are made to feed the children during the school hours. These classes were attended by children of ages varying from 4 to 6 years. Besides these, there were a few private Kindergarten Classes in the taluka towns, the one at Vaso being the best:

These Classes are increasingly popular, and are able to command considerable financial assistance from the public. The greatest difficulty experienced is the supply of teacher adequately trained in the subject. The Department has made arrangements, which, it is hoped, will supply the need.

Jail School at Baroda.

631. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of young convicts had 17 pupils during the year. But little lasting benefit can be derived by them from attending the school unless there are continuation classes outside.

632. There were 20 Aided Primary Schools and 3 Higher Primary Classes under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these schools came to Rs. 1,938.

Aided Primary Schools.

633. There were 7 Military Schools at Baroda, 1 at Dwarka, 1 at Dhari, having altogether 233 pupils in them.

Military Schools.

634. Physical Instructors were attached to most of the important Secondary Schools, and 47 Higher Primary Schools. The Department has under consideration proposals for the improvement of the system of instruction through a better selection and training of the teachers and for a combination of the Boy Scout System with that of Physical Instruction.

Physical Culture.

635. Attempts were continued to impart the rudiments of moral and religious education through schools. One hour in a week was set apart for the purpose in all Secondary Schools, where teachers made use of books published by the Moral Education League. In Primary Schools "Neeti Shikshan" was used. "Dharma Varnana" was used by teachers to help them to explain to the classes the fundamental tenets of different religious faiths.

Moral and Religious Education.

(i) INSPECTION.

636. The Commissioner of Education toured in the Baroda, Kadi, and Navsari Districts. The six Divisional Inspectors, the Inspectresses and Deputy Inspectors moved in their respective divisions each for the required number of days. The Girls' Schools were inspected by the Inspectresses; the Marathi, Urdu, and Antyaja Schools were inspected and examined by the Special Inspectors.

Inspection.

(j) TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

637. The Kalabhavan started 29 years ago by the late Professor T. K. Gujjar, continued its work in the same six branches or courses of studies as in the previous year. Mr. C. H. Vora, B. A. A. M. and L. M. E., continued to work as Principal and was assisted by a well qualified staff. The Institution provides courses in theory and practice in art, civil and mechanical engineering, chemical technology, textile manufacture and elementary commercial training. The art section gives instruction in portrait painting, clay-modelling, wood-carving and photo-mechanical process. The following table gives the number of students studying in each section :—

The Kalabhavan.

No.	Name of subjects.	Number of Boys.	
		1918-19.	1919-20.
1	Art (Fine and Industrial)	47	49
2	Civil Engineering	55	59
3	Mechanical Engineering	75	82
4	Chemical Technology .. .. (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing.)	14	14
5	Textile Manufacturing	39	51
6	Commerce	24	33
	Total ..	284	318

638. Out of the total number of 318 students on the roll, 69 were Baroda subjects; of whom 50 belonged to Baroda City and 19 to

Analysis of Students

other parts of the State. Out of the remaining 249 students who came from outside the State, 129 hailed from the Bombay Presidency, 17 from Central India, 34 from the Central Provinces, 13 from the Punjab, 21 from Bengal and Assam, 12 from the United Provinces, 5 from Rajputana and 18 from Southern India.

Results of Examinations.

639. At the annual examination 133 appeared from all the sections of whom 70 passed. For the Final Diploma Examinations, 49 appeared of whom 32 were awarded the diploma. At the Sir J. J. School of Art Examinations 4 appeared for the Elementary and 9 for the Intermediate and 12 for the Draftsman's Course, of whom 4, 8 and 7 respectively passed. In the examination held at Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, 2 were declared qualified for the third, 11 for the second grade.

Scholarships given to the students.

640. The Government grant for Scholarships at the Kalabhavan is Rs. 100 per month distributed to about 33 students. There are other seven Scholarships (Shrimant Pilajirao Technical Scholarships and Prant Panchayat Scholarships) which are awarded at the Institute by local authorities, etc., in the State of the average value of Rs. 7 per month. Surrounding Indian States, Caste Associations, Educational Funds, etc., maintained over 24 students at the Institute with average grants of Rs. 14 per month per student.

The Workshops.

641. The Nazar Paga Workshops, attached to the Kalabhavan, continued to work under the management of the Superintendent Mr. Vevai. In addition to affording practical training to the students of the Kalabhavan in the use of engines and machinery and in smithy, carpentry and joinery, the workshops manufactured on a business scale articles of furniture, metal and

cast-iron required for the different Departments of the State, of the aggregate value of Rs. 39,150, against Rs. 40,416 in the preceding year. The work turned out was of a highly superior quality and finish.

District Industrial Schools.

642. Of the District Industrial Schools, there now remains only the Industrial School at Amreli. Besides, there is the grant-in-aid School at Navsari, the Tata Hunnar Shala, teaching Mechanical work, and Cabinet-making, to which an annual grant of Rs. 3,400 is given. The Amreli School from being a handicraft school for youths has been converted into a Primary Industrial School. The school is particularly interesting, as it represents a successful experiment. In order to attract artisan children to schools, it was thought there should be a combination of practical work with the ordinary school work. Children of this class had formerly evaded the Compulsory Education Act to a very large extent; they now go to school willingly, and the examination results show that the new system compares very favourably with the old. At the end of the year under report the school had 233 students compared to 227 of the previous year, and at the same time trained 22 pupils in Carpentry, 16 in Knitting, 8 in Standard VI, 15 in Standard V, 32 in Standard IV, 34 in Standard III, 42 in Standard II and 64 in Standard I. The school imparted instruction in the full Primary Course.

Tata Industrial School, Navsari.

643. In the Aided Industrial School started by Mr. J. N. Tata at Navsari (1) Mechanical Engineering and (2) Cabinet-making are taught each in three year courses. In Mechanical Engineering there were 37 boys, and in Cabinet-making 13, during the year making a total of 50 against 44 in the last year. Eleven students appeared for the Ele-

mentary Drawing Examination and 4 for the Intermediate Drawing Examination, of whom 7 passed in the former and 2 in the latter. Of the students who appeared from the school for Mechanical Engineering Certificate Examination held at Bombay one got the Third Class and 2 the Second Class Certificates. This school is making good progress. The school spent Rs. 7,601 of which Rs. 3,400 were granted as Government aid.

644. The Baroda Reformatory opened in 1913 under the Children's Courts Act, continued under the supervision of the Principal, Kalabhavan. It had 18 inmates at the end of the year under report. The school teaches the Primary course, carpentry and practical agriculture.

The Reformatory.

645. The expenditure of the Kalabhavan and the income from fees and the workshop profits amounted to Rs. 70,543 and Rs. 10,530 respectively. The expenditure of the Amreli Industrial School and on the Reformatory amounted to Rs. 7,493 and Rs. 4,114 respectively. Thus the total cost on Technical Education, including the annual grant of Rs. 3,400 to the Tata Industrial School, amounted to Rs. 85,550 as against Rs. 73,069 in the previous year. The average annual cost of educating one pupil at the three Institutions came to Rs. 222, Rs. 32 and Rs. 228 respectively, as against Rs. 208, Rs. 30 and Rs. 155 respectively in the preceding year.

Expenditure of Technical Instructions.

B. The Museum and the Picture Gallery.

646. The Museum and the Picture Gallery were placed under the management and control of Mr. Ganguli of the Imperial Museum at Calcutta. Mr. Ganguli was assisted by a special staff appointed to preserve the collection in good order.

Management.

647. Students of the local Colleges and Schools and some mofussil students visited the Museum and the Picture Gallery and availed themselves of the collections of Arts and Sciences. The Museum lent as before its scientific and astronomical apparatus to the Colleges and Kalabhavan.

Use of the Museum by students.

648. Visitors to the Museum and the Picture Gallery other than students for eight months of the year numbered 23 to 800, giving a daily average of 970.

Visitors.

649. In the Ethnological Section, a collection of old and interesting set of coins of the Mahomedan Rulers, and typical old brass were amongst the notable additions. A good many specimens of Art were acquired by purchase. The Picture Gallery received the collection of pictures made in Europe for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb by Mr. Marion Spielmann. The Imperial Museum, Calcutta, generously gave valuable exhibits to the Baroda Museum.

Acquisitions.

650. The total expenditure on account of the Museum and the Picture Gallery during the year was Rs. 25,533 as against Rs. 9,133 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

C. Libraries.

651. Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., remained in the charge of the Library Department during the year. Mr. Newton Dutt continued to be the State Librarian and Mr. Amin the Assistant for the District Libraries.

Personnel.

652. The Central Library had at the end of the year 85,775 volumes as against 73,323 of the last year. The total circulation of books was 61,127 against 63,039 and the Membership cards were held by 2,878 during the year. The Library subscribed for 200 Newspapers and Periodicals. The Reading Room recorded an average daily attendance of 500 readers. The Children's room was attended by 22,443 children as against 17,637 of the last year.

Central Library.

653. The Mahila Library (Ladies' Library) located in the Narsinhji's Pole had 2,172 books mostly Gujarati and circulated 4,086 books among 245 readers. Its Reading Room subscribed for 10 Vernacular papers and Periodicals which were read by 2,789 readers.

Ladies' Library.

654. The number of District Town and Rural Libraries was 672 of which three were District and 39 Town Libraries, 551 Village Libraries and 79 Reading Rooms. These Libraries possess a stock of 304,664 books and circulated 222,312 books. Out of the 42 District and Town Libraries 37 have been provided with buildings and for the remaining 5, buildings were under construction. Moreover 23 Village Libraries have been provided with buildings and 12 more are under construction. The Travelling Libraries section sent out 258 cases and circulated 7,507 books in the different villages all over the State.

District and Travelling Libraries.

655. The Visual Instruction Branch continued its useful activities and 75 Cinema and Lantern shows in different parts of 4 Prants at which 196,184 persons attended against 138,685 in the preceding year, were held. The Branch sent out 180 sets of stereographs with 18,000 pictures all over the Raj.

Visual Instruction.

656. Eight new volumes of the "Gaekwad Oriental Series" were published during the year under report and six were in the Press or were being edited.

Gaekwad's Oriental Series.

657. The total expenditure during the year on this branch amounted to Rs. 87,991 against Rs. 83,278 in the last year.

Expenditure.

658. The First Oriental Conference was convened at Poona by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. To this were deputed Messrs. Kudalkar and R. A. Shastri of the Central Library and a number of important and rare Sanskrit manuscripts were sent for Exhibition. The First All-India Public Libraries Conference was convened at Madras. Mr. Kudalkar, the Curator of the State Libraries, being elected as its President, was deputed by the State to preside over this Conference and with him were also sent four other librarians including the Lady Librarian Mrs. Prabhudesai, and a large collection of exhibits. The Conference and the Library Exhibition in connection with it was opened by H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Madras.

Important events.

The Visual Instruction Branch exhibited at the Health Exhibition in Ahmedabad, and fourteen demonstrations were given.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A. Medical Relief.

(*a*) PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

Personnel, &c.

659. Dr. Clifford Mayor held the charge of the Department till the 26th of April 1920. He proceeded on eight months' combined leave from 27th April 1920 and Dr. Jadhav, the Senior Medical Officer, was appointed to act in his place. Dr. P. T. Patel was granted a further extension of one year's leave without pay.

Mr. Pawar's services were continued.

660. The services of Mr. Pawar, the Agricultural Chemist, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of this Department for special work in connection with the Analysis of food products of Gujarat, were continued for a period of seven months as the work could not be completed within the time allotted.

New post of Lady Doctor.

661. A new post of a Lady Doctor was sanctioned for the Pattan General and the Maternity Hospitals.

Inspection.

662. During the year under report 46 Medical Institutions were inspected against 46 in the year 1918-19.

Six new Dispensaries opened.

663. New Fourth Class Dispensaries were opened at Vesma and Kholwad in the Navsari District, Bandhni in the Baroda District, Nardipur and Balisna in the Kadi District and at Chalala in the Amreli District, during the year under report. This brought up the total number of the Permanent Institutions

to 67 with a ratio of one institution, to 30,340 souls of the population.

664. The strength of the Department was proportionately raised by the appointment of 6 more Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the aforesaid Dispensaries.

Strength of the Department.

665. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,62,695 against Rs. 4,52,038 in the preceding year, the increase in the expenditure being mainly due to (*i*) the increase in the number of Medical Institutions, (*ii*) the increase in the strength of the Staff, and (*iii*) the extraordinarily high prices of medicines owing to the Great War, just ended. The total income realised from various sources was Rs. 63,775 against Rs. 64,557 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

666. The prescription charges and fees received from paying patients amounted to Rs. 4,851 against Rs. 4,890 in the previous year.

Fees from prescriptions and paying patients.

667. Income in the form of donations received for opening Fourth Class Dispensaries during the year under report was as under :—

Donations.

Name of the Donor.	Place.	Amount.
		Rs.
Village people	Vesma ..	5,000
Mr. Maganlal Mayachand	Balisna ...	5,000
Mr. Jaishanker Harishankar Rawal ..	Nardipur ...	5,000
Village people	Chalala ...	200
Do.	Kholwad ...	Not received yet
Do.	Bandhni ...	5,000

668. The Khangi Department contributed as usual Rs. 27,342 for the maintenance of the Palace and Lalbaug Dispensaries; the Military Department Rs. 19,508 for the Military Medical Institutions. The Beyt Devesthan Funds provided Rs. 1,367 for the Beyt Dispensary while the Bechraji Devesthan Funds Rs. 8,815 for the Becharaji Dispensary and some of the Institutions in the Kadi District.

Contributions

669. The total number of patients treated during the year was 480,808 (203,206 males 95,003 females, 1,82,599 children), as compared to 443,175 in the previous year. Out of these 4,75,413 were out-door patients and 5,395 in-door patients, with an average daily attendance of 5,304·9 in the case of the former and 316·9 of the latter, against 4,839·53 and 319·5 respectively in the year 1918-19. Of the in-patients 3,392 were discharged cured, 1,429 relieved or discharged otherwise, 258 died and 316 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths amongst the in-patients was 4·7 against 7·18 in the year 1918-19. The Baroda Division showed the highest percentage as regards the number receiving treatment, *viz.*, 44·8, while Kadi followed with 29·4 Navsari with 14·0 and Amreli 11·4.

Number of patients treated, discharged, cured, &c.

670. Of the total number of patients treated 388,064 were Hindus, 70,320 Mohamedans, 8,414 Parsees and 14,010 were of other castes.

Patients by caste.

671. The year registered 30,867 surgical operations performed on 30,836 persons with a mortality of 0·1 against 24,601 with a mortality of 0·2 in the year before. The main number of Surgical Operations performed during

Number of operations and persons operated upon.

the triennium ending 1919-20 was 28,502 against 24,897 in the preceding triennium. The average number of persons operated on during the triennium period 1917-20 was 27,231 with a mortality of 0·1 as compared with a mortality of 0·2 during 1914-17.

Nature of operations with results.

672. The removal of *Tumours* and *Cysts* accounted for 106 operations with no death against 123 operations with no death in the year 1918-19.

Amputation accounted for 57 operations with 2 deaths against 86 with 4 deaths in the year 1918-19.

Operations on the *Eye* numbered 634, of which 63 were for Cataract as compared with 486, including 71 for Cataract in 1918-19.

Vesical Calculi were removed by Litholaplaxy in 12 cases with one death against 8 with 2 deaths in 1918-19.

Suprapubic Lithotomy was resorted to in 11 cases with two deaths against 20 with 4 deaths in 1918-19.

Perineal Lithotomy was resorted to in no case with no death against 5 with one death in 1918-19.

Abdominal operations other than those for diseases peculiar to women numbered 112 with 14 deaths against 111 with 12 deaths in 1918-19. Those for diseases peculiar to women numbered 33 with 9 deaths against 23 with 4 deaths in 1918-19.

Operations for the Radical Cure of *Hernia* numbered 14 with one death (including 6 cases of Strangulated Hernia with one death) against 23 with 3 deaths (including 7 cases of Strangulated Hernia with 2 deaths in the year 1918-19).

Operations for *Abscesses* of Liver numbered 15 with 4 deaths against 10 with 4 deaths in 1918-19.

There were performed 54 *Obstetric* operations with 6 deaths during the year under report against 89 with 4 deaths in 1918-19.

Nine *Caeserian Sections* were performed with 3 deaths against 5 with no death in 1918-19.

673. The most common diseases for which the patients received medical aid at the various Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State during the year are noted in the following table:—

Prevailing diseases.

Name of the Disease.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Malarial fever	81,028	52,509
Diseases of the skin	38,747	32,570
„ eye	49,985	49,852
„ ear	21,913	24,631
„ respiratory system	26,355	22,716
Injuries	15,117	15,519
Diseases of the nervous system	9,665	9,381
„ worms	7,929	7,894
Dyspepsia	13,244	11,823
Rheumatic affections	9,503	8,787
Diarrhœa	11,998	9,468
Dysentery	8,411	6,890
Veneral diseases	8,393	4,251
Diseases of nose	1,855	1,486
Tubercular diseases	1,438	1,188

(b) The State General Hospital.

674. Dr. *Clifford Mayer acted as Principal Medical* Officer, Dr. Dhanjibhai acted as Senior Medical Officer, Out-patients' Department. Dr. Patel was on leave throughout the year, and Dr. Parikh continued to work as House Surgeon and also as Resident Medical Officer in place of Dr. Patel. Dr. Dhanjibhai was deputed to inspect some of the State Dispensaries on behalf of the Chief Medical Officer.

Medical Staff.

675. The Victoria Jubilee Wards were converted into New Maternity Wards with some additions and alterations. General repairs were done to the Insolation Wards also. The new X-ray Wing was taken over on its completion.

Construction.

676. The average daily attendance of in-door and out-door patients was 122·9 and 313·3 against 133·7 and 298·7 in the year 1918-19.

Average attendance of patients.

677. 326 major operations were performed during the year against 353 in the year 1918-19.

Selected operations.

678. 2,398 specimens of Pathological interest were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory against 2,369 in 1918-19.

Bacteriology.

679. The net expenditure on the Institution excluding the amount for medicines and instruments was Rs. 1,15,533 against 90,863 in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

(c) The Lunatic Asylum.

680. The total number of Lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year was 95 against 97 in 1918-19. 21 were discharged cured, 17 relieved or discharged otherwise (at the request of their guardians or relations) 9 died and 48 remained under treatment.

Number of inmates.

681. The total expenditure in connection with the Institution excluding that for medicines and instruments was Rs. 10,326 against 7,581 in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

(d) The Leper Asylum.

682. The number of Lepers treated at the Asylum was 155 against 157 in 1918-19. Out of 155, 80 absconded, 15 died and 60 remained under treatment. Out of the total number treated 47 suffered from the anæsthetic form, 9 from the mixed form and 2 from the tubercular form. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chotalal A. Shukla was transferred from the Bacteriological Laboratory to the said Asylum for trying the modern intravenous method of treatment on the inmates of the Asylum. He gave in all 1,305 injections to various lepers invariably with good results.

Number of Lepers treated.

683. The question of walling up the Asylum all round to give it a sort of privacy and to prevent the inmates from strolling about at their free will and thus infecting other people, is under consideration.

Walling the Asylum.

684. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year was 11,442 against 10,109 in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

(e) The Chemical Laboratory.

685. Dr. V. M. Bhatt held the charge of the Chemical Laboratory and was assisted in his work by Mr. Acharya, M.A.

Charge.

686. 93 Medico-legal cases involving the analysis of 357 different articles were investigated against 77 cases in 1918-19. Besides these there were 10 cases involving the examination of 10 miscellaneous articles against 6 cases in 1918-19. Out of 47 cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was actually detected in 29 cases, opium being the most common drug found amongst the poisons detected.

Medico-legal cases for analysis.

687. 35 samples of suspected human blood were sent to the Imperial Serologist at Calcutta, human blood being detected in 27 cases.

Serological specimens.

688. 65 samples of water were examined against 105 samples in the year 1918-19.

Water samples.

689. The total expenditure on the Laboratory amounted to Rs. 5,202 against 2,143 in the year 1918-19.

Laboratory expenditure.

(f) The Medical Stores.

690. Dr. V. M. Bhatt, the Chemical Analyser, also held the charge of the Medical Stores Depot during the year.

Medical Storekeeper.

691. The amount expended on the purchase of drugs, instruments, etc., came to Rs. 1,25,298 against Rs. 1,59,502 in the year 1918-19.

Expenditure after purchase of drugs, etc.

(g) The Central Jail Hospital.

692. Dr. A. D. Cooper held the dual charge of the Jail Medical Officer, and the Superintendent throughout the year excepting for a period of 2 months when he remained on leave during the latter part of the year.

Charge.

693. The total number of in-door patients treated was 502 against 622 in the year 1918-19. Of the total treated 454 were discharged cured, 11 relieved, 13 died, and 24 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of patients treated.

694. The rate of mortality as reported from amongst the Jail population was 24·9 against 28·1 of the preceding year.

Mortality.

695. 193 Surgical operations were performed (including 11 major operations) against 209 operations in the year 1918-19.

Surgical operations.

(h) Female Medical Relief.

In the Baroda City.

696. In addition to the 2 City Midwives, two Midwives attached to the Jamnabai Dispensary attended labour cases in the city. The total number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives was 223 against 200 in 1918-19.

Number of labour cases attended by the City Midwives.

697. The Maternity Home located at the Jamnabai Dispensary which was under contemplation for some time past was at last opened to the public in the last week of July 1920, under the direct control and supervision of the Lady Doctor, Miss Smith and Lady Superintendent of Midwives, Miss Hutchinson.

Opening of the Maternity Home.

Expenditure.

698. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the establishment of the City Midwives was Rs. 1,624 against Rs. 1,831 during the previous year.

In the Districts.

Number of Midwives.

699. The number of posts of the District Midwives was 15, but on account of the difficulty of securing qualified Midwives, 4 posts remained vacant during the year.

Number of labour cases treated by the Midwives.

700. The number of labour cases conducted by the District Midwives was 345 as compared to 301 in the previous year.

(*i*) AMBULANCE NURSING AND HOME HYGIENE.

Lectures and examination.

701. A series of lectures on Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene was delivered by different Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, at different places throughout the State and examinations were held at different places in different subjects. In all 89 passed examinations as compared to 133 in the preceding year. Of the total number of successful candidates 9 were ladies.

(*j*) EPIDEMICS.

Cholera.

Number of Cholera cases.

702. The total number of Cholera cases that occurred during the year was 179 against 2,152 in 1918-19. 98 out of the reported number proved fatal giving a death-rate of 54·7 per cent.

Plague.

703. No plague cases were recorded during the year.

Influenza.

704. There was a mild outbreak of Influenza throughout the City and the Districts during the year.

Influenza epidemic.

(*k*) GENERAL REMARKS.

705. A lump sum contribution of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) was given to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Donation to Kasauli Institution.

706. The Grades of Compounders were revised with a minimum of Rs. 16 per mensem and a maximum of Rs. 40 per mensem and the Grades of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were also improved with a minimum of Rs. 50 per mensem and the maximum of Rs. 120 per mensem.

Revision of Grades of Compounders.

707. A lump sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned as a donation to the Karla Sanatorium and the annual contribution of Rs. 720 was increased to Rs. 1,200 for the next five years.

Contribution.

708. Dr. Dastur was sent to Europe for the study of Hydrotherapy and Balaneotherapy for a period of one year.

Dr. Dastur to Europe for Hydrotherapy and Balaneotherapy.

709. Dr. D. H. Mehta has been entrusted with the work of revising the Medical Code.

Code Revision.

B. Vital Statistics.

(*a*) SANITATION.

710. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, M.B., C.H.B., continued as Sanitary Commissioner during the year.

Personnel.

Duties.

711. The following duties are performed by this Office :—

1. Annual inspection of Municipal and Vishist Punchayat Offices and supervision over sanitary work in the whole Raj.
2. Supervision over registration of Vital Statistics.
3. Vaccination.
4. Popularisation of sanitation through lectures and magic lantern shows.
5. Record of Meteorological observations.

Inspection Tours.

712. The Commissioner toured in all the four Districts for inspection and other work for 178 days in the year. He visited 48 towns and 54 villages as against 37 towns and 65 villages in the previous year. Necessary suggestions for sanitary improvements were made to the different Municipal and Punchayat Institutions as well as to the Revenue authorities.

(*b*) VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

713. A comparison is made of births and deaths in the whole State during the year and the previous three years in the following table :—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mile of population.	Ratio of deaths per mile of population.
1916-17 ..	62,778	54,205	30·9	26·7
1917-18 ..	60,861	81,188	29·9	40·0
1918-19 ..	46,998	129,132	23·1	63·6
1919-20 ..	54,866	54,038	27·0	26·6

These figures show that there was an increase of 7,864 births and decrease of 75,094 deaths as compared with the last year.

Of the total number of births there were 29,057 males and 25,809 females, that is for every 100 female births 112·5 male births were registered. Similarly of the total number of deaths 29,176 were in males and 24,862 in females, *i.e.*, for every hundred female deaths 117·3 male deaths were registered.

As a general rule there is a higher ratio of mortality amongst males than amongst females owing to the harder struggle for existence amongst men and consequent greater exposure to the extremes of temperature and weather.

Causes of deaths.	No. of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
Fevers	43,717	21·5
Plague	42	0·02
Cholera	200	[illegible] 9
Small-pox	377	0·18
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,061	0·52
Cough	1,707	0·84
Pneumonia	604	0·29
Consumption	1,017	0·50
Injuries and accidents	478	0·23
All other causes	4,835	2·38
Total ..	54,038	26·6

From these figures it would appear that deaths from fevers predominated by far over those from other diseases.

(c) VACCINATION.

714. During this year a Training Class was started to train Vaccinators, Tajvijdars, Municipal Secretaries and Inspectors in matters of sanitation. 45 lectures were delivered to them by the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Talati, and Mr. Ghoda. Half the number of Vaccinators, *i.e.*, 21 attended these lectures and out of these 13 passed.

Training Class in Sanitation.

Lectures were also delivered to the students of the Officers' Training Class.

The following table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Males	32,643	32,415	3,835	1,216
Females	29,398	30,117	546	271
Total..	62,041	62,532	4,381	1,487

The total number of persons operated on during the year under report was 66.422 against 64,019 in the preceding year. Thus there was an increase of 2,403 operations on the whole.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 58,512 and the rate of protection afforded per mile of population per annum was 30·0 against 29·4 in the preceding year, a satisfactory result of the introduction of glycerinated lymph from Belgaum, in the whole State.

The aggregate realization of fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their houses was Rs. 488-12-0 against Rs. 346-4-0 in the previous year.

Total expenditure on account of vaccination during the year was Rs. 29,112-9-0 against Rs. 25,249-0-1 during the previous year.

(*d*) METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

715. There is a second class meteorological station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken at the Observatory during the year under review showed that 103·5 F. was the maximum temperature recorded in April 1920 and 51·4 F. the minimum one in December 1919.

Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·898) in January 1920 and lowest (29·492) in June 1920.

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had a North-Westerly component. The average daily velocity of wind varied from 73 in October 1919 to 251 in June 1920 and the average velocity was 150 miles. The average daily humidity was 48 against 39 in the preceding year.

The highest temperature recorded in the year was 117 F. at Pattan Hospital in the month of May 1920 and the lowest 30 F. at Dhari Town Dispensary in February 1920.

The highest rainfall was 70·51 inches at Songhad and the lowest 12·96 inches at Beyt.

(*e*) SPECIAL FEATURES.

(1) This year marks the beginning of the reorganisation of this Department. Instead of four Sanitary Inspectors ten have been engaged and their work and duties recast.

(2) The Vaccination Department is transferred from the Medical Department to the Pragati Adhikari.

(3) The Central Sanitary Board continues to meet but the volume of work has decreased.

(4) The Medical Inspection of School children is progressing well. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and one Compounder are engaged, two Clinics have been opened and the work is checked and supervised by the Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioners.

(5) Preliminary arrangements for organising District Health Associations with permanent Secretaries is approved by the four District Punchayats.

(6) The most important work done during this year was to explain the new scheme to the Officers and the Punchayats and induce them to take advantage of the Government Grant.

(7) School Masters were called at several centres and definite instructions on School hygiene were imparted to them.

(8) A course of lectures on School hygiene was given to the students of the Training College for men.

(9) A large number of lectures was given in various towns with or without magic lantern for propagandist work.

(10) Government deputed several Officers to attend the Child Welfare Exhibitions at Delhi and Bombay and proposals are submitted for organising work in our State.

(11) A Committee under the presidentship of the Educational Commissioner inquired into the problem of physical Culture and submitted a report.

CHAPTER X.

CENSUS.

716. As it was decided that the next decennial Census of India should take place in 1921 synchronously with the rest of India the preliminary operations for carrying out the Census of His Highness' territories were provisionally placed in the hands of R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., who did the Census of 1911 for the State. The Census office was opened on the 1st April 1920; and the charge till the end of May was held by R. B. Govindbhai when Mr. S. V. Mukerji, B.A. (Oxon), Chief Assistant to the Minister, was appointed Census Superintendent, and Mr. Maganlal N. Thakkar, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Census Superintendent.

Personnel

717. The basis of all Census operations in rural areas is the statement or register of villages actually in existence in the local administrative units. The preparation of such a register was therefore the first work undertaken. As the State has been cadastrally surveyed and the village is taken to mean the area demarcated for revenue purposes, the preparation of the village register is a matter of great simplicity. But as the statements supplied by the District Officers were found to be faulty, especially in regard to jungle areas they had to be returned for correction. These were further scrutinised and the registers for the whole State were completed by the end of the official year.

Census operations in rural areas.

718. The next step in the Census operations was the formation of blocks, circles and charges in the districts, for the purpose of numbering houses and counting the population. This work was in fair progress at the close of the year under report.

Formation of Blocks.

719. The definition of a house as adopted in the Census of 1911 is the residence of a Commensal family. This definition is admirably suited for Gujarat, where by the common understanding of the people a " Ghar " conveys the idea of a place in which people living together have one common Chula (hearth). It was decided to adhere to this definition for the purposes of the ensuing Census.

Definition of a House.

720. For the year 1921, the Census to be taken in this State is to include certain interesting new features. In common with the rest of India, the Baroda State Census is to give special attention to the industrial condition of the people. In this connection, the Census Department has been working in the closest co-operation with the State Department of Commerce and Industries. A staff of expert investigators is detailed by the latter department to each district of the State where they will make an intensive study of certain important cottage industries in important selected areas. The industrial schedule for 1921 will be more detailed than that devised for 1911. It will contain details regarding housing accommodation and the facilities for education for factory children that are provided by the factory owners, the scale and grade of labour employed, the minimum number of hours of labour and the minimum wage given. The Census authorities will try their utmost to accomplish what may in after years be referred to as the pioneer economic cadastre of the State.

Certain interesting features.

A second special feature of the present Census in Baroda will be the classification of homesteads according to a simple standard of comfort and houseroom.

A third new feature is the special enquiry to be undertaken from December 1920 till June 1921 along with the regular census into the size and sex constitution of families. The question of comparative fecundity has a great bearing on the study of population. Slips to the extent of the total number of heads of families will be issued broadcast.

A fourth new feature will be a Census of live stock along with house numbering and preparation of block-lists in order to ascertain accurately the kind and extent of the agricultural wealth of the State.

The Census Department for this State would also conduct a searching inquiry into the number of literates in the State in order to ascertain how far His Highness' Compulsory Education Scheme has touched the masses. The extent of illiteracy will be gauged by taking steps to know how many of the illiterates are at least able to read printed books in any one language. Literacy in the kind of language will also be shown, so that an attempt will be made to estimate the hold of such languages as Hindi and Urdu over the different parts of the State.

As there was great scarcity and dearness of paper in the market, the Census Superintendent obtained the full supply for Census schedules and covers direct from the Titaghar and Bengal Paper Mills of Calcutta at the rates fixed by the Government of India and thereby freed himself from all anxiety regarding, perhaps, the most vital thing in the Census arrangements.

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